March 29th
1919

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No. 3316

Leslie's

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$5.00 A YEAR

NOTICE TO READER.—When you finish reading this magazine, place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors in the home camp or abroad. No wrapping. No address.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Entered as Second Class matter, January 7, 1918, at the Post Office at New York City, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.
225 Fifth Ave., New York

3566

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The Homeward-Bound Smile

Joseph C. Chase, the well-known American artist, has recently returned from France, where he was sent by the War Department to make portraits of the American generals. After completing this task he painted fifty doughboy heroes who had won the Distinguished Service Cross.

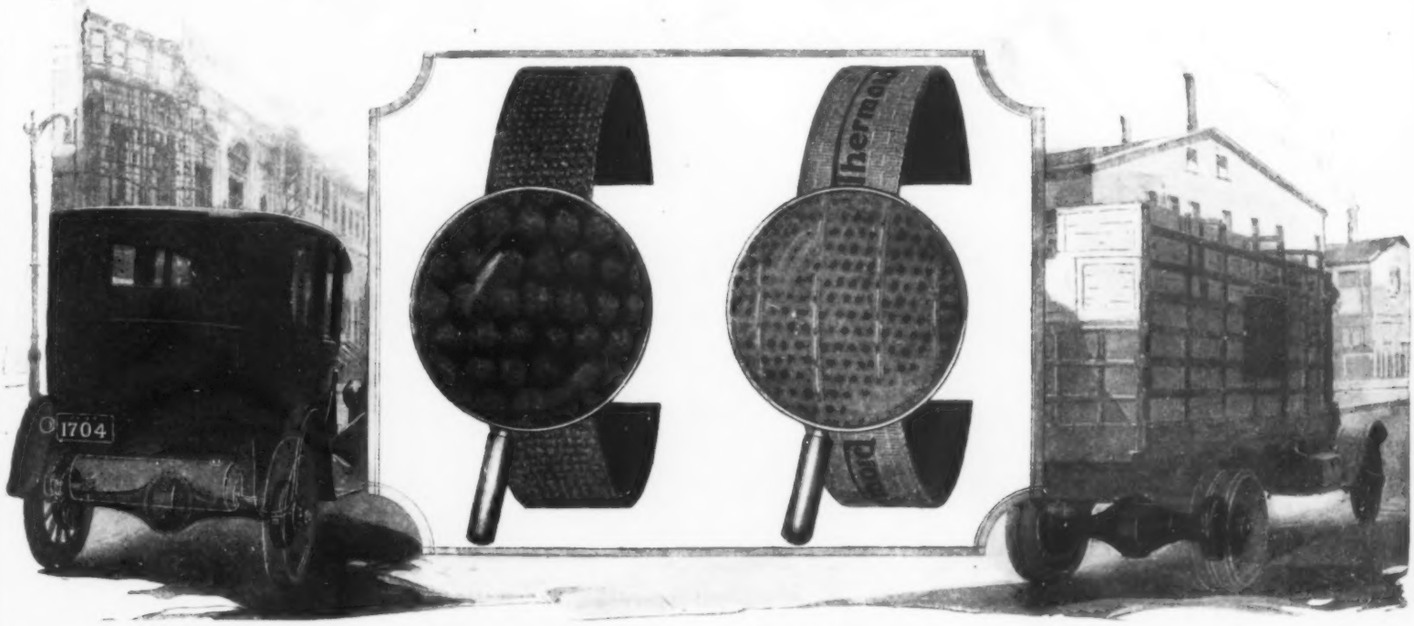
PIPER HEIDSIECK
CHEWING TOBACCO

Champagne Flavor

The juices of vine-ripened grapes and prime old Burley tobacco—pressed together—give Piper Heidsieck its fruity, cordial flavor of Champagne. It costs somewhat more, naturally, for it is not an ordinary chewing tobacco.

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

If this Advertisement appeals to you stop at the first tobacco shop and buy a package of Piper Heidsieck



Ordinary woven lining
Notice the loosely woven texture
Wears down quickly and unevenly
Loses its gripping power as it wears

Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining
Notice the compact texture
Wears down slowly
Gives uniform gripping surface until wafer thin

This difference means the safety of your car

Important facts that motorists are learning dbout brake lining

Trucks constitute only 12% of the total registration but are involved in 18¼% of all automobile accidents.

75% of all automobile accidents occur when the car is going 15 miles an hour or less.

YOU wouldn't ride in an elevator, if you knew that it hadn't been inspected. You are reasonably sure of its safety, because the state inspects elevators for you.

Yet the state does *not* inspect the brakes of your car. Are you *assuming* that they are safe? Be certain. Have your brakes inspected by your garage man. He will tell you if they need tightening or new brake lining.

Why Thermoid brake lining is safest

The photograph above shows the difference between the texture of Thermoid and that of ordinary brake lining.

Ordinary woven brake lining is loosely woven. It has gripping power when new, but wears down quickly and *unevenly*. It may fail just when you depend on it most.

Thermoid is made with a close, compact texture. It wears down slowly and *evenly*, and retains the same uniform gripping power until worn down as thin as cardboard.

Thermoid brake lining has *40% more material* than ordinary brake lining, and is made tight and compact by 2,000 lbs. *hydraulic compression.*

Thermoid is Grapnalized our exclusive process, which enables it to resist water, oil, and gasoline.

Thermoid the favorite of engineers

The engineers and manufacturers of 51 leading passenger cars and trucks have standardized on Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining because of its sure-gripping, long-wearing qualities.

The safety of your car and everyone in it depends on the efficiency of your brakes. Have them inspected. If they need relining, specify Thermoid, because it gives you more efficient brakes and longer wear. Every foot of Thermoid is backed by *Our Guarantee; Thermoid will make good or WE WILL.*

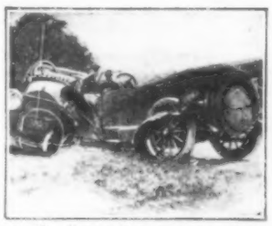
Thermoid Rubber Company

Factory and Main Offices: Trenton, N. J.

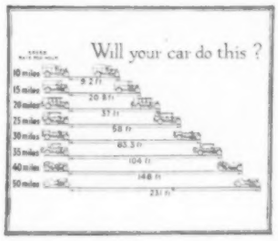
New York Chicago San Francisco Detroit Los Angeles Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston London Paris Turin

Canadian Distributors:

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited Montreal



At 40 miles an hour you are going 58 feet a second. Your brakes must obey instantly.

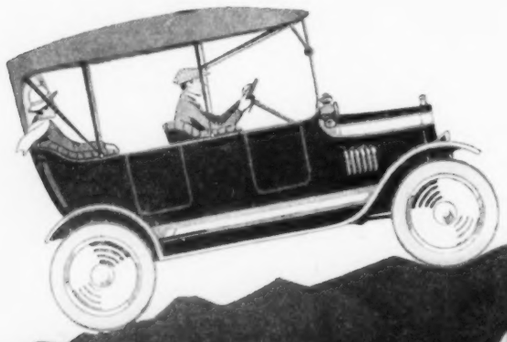


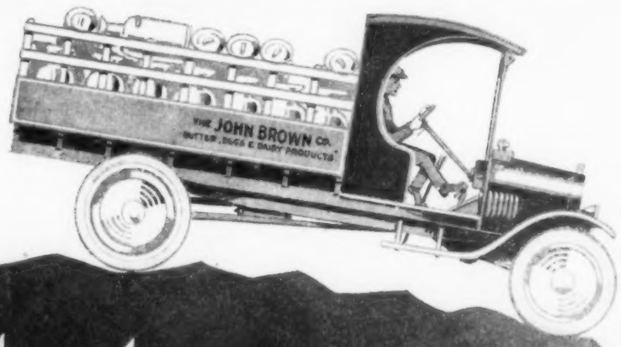
Thermoid BRAKE LINING GRAPNALIZED WONT GRAB OR SLIP

Thermoid HYDRAULIC COMPRESSED 100% BRAKE LINING

Thermoid BRAKE LINING GRAPNALIZED WONT GRAB OR SLIP

Makers of "Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints" and "Thermoid Crolide Compound Tires"





Like the teeth of a buzz saw!

YOU'VE stood in awe before a buzz saw and watched it literally tear its way through a piece of material. Being driven at such a terrific speed, it produces results that are almost startling. But if you were to run the buzz saw at a much slower speed, and take some of the keenness off of the teeth, then you would have an action very similar to that of road bumps, ruts and rough places as they rack, strain and wear out your Ford Car or Ford One Ton Truck.

The thousands of sudden, heavy impacts, while not sufficient to cause instant breakage, yet cause great and unnecessary wear on all parts, particularly the power unit and the tires.

It has been proved by nearly a million Ford owners that by properly cushioning their machines against road shocks and vibrations with Hassler Shock Absorbers, that you save at least 30% of the ordinary tire and repair expense, and that your Ford's depreciation is decreased a like amount. You also obtain considerable increase in gasoline mileage, due to the smoother running. Hasslers prevent squeaks, rattles and deterioration, for the spiral, conical springs of chrome-vanadium steel compress on either upward or downward movements.

In addition to all of these savings you have such greatly increased comfort that your Ford Car or Truck rides and drives as well as the highest priced heavy models. It steers easily, holds the road, travels safely at high speed, and the general and good satisfaction you derive from its use is increased astonishingly by Hassler Shock Absorbers.

Hassler Shock Absorbers can be put on in a very few minutes, either by you or your garageman. There are two types, one for all Ford Passenger Cars, the other "Double or Twins" for rear of the Ford One Ton Truck.

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Don't ride without Hasslers because some one tries to discourage you. They are a quality product worth their price. The Hassler dealer in your vicinity will put them on for 10 days' trial. Your money refunded if you say so. Write for name of dealer and Trial Blank.

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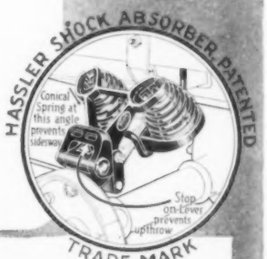

TRADE MARK

HASSLERS *for all* Ford Passenger Cars

HASSLER

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Shock Absorber

PATENTED

The conical springs set at the angle shown prevent sidesway and allow for the most resilient downward action. The springs compress on either upward or downward movements—do not stretch out of shape—do not allow up-throw. Hasslers last as long as the Ford and make it last.

TRADE MARK

HASSLERS "DOUBLE or TWINS" *for the* Ford One Ton Truck

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Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER, *Editor-in-Chief*
CONKLIN MANN, *Managing Editor*

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

CXXVIII SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919 No. 3316

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Turning *the* Spotlight *on* Mexico

By FRED J. SPLITSTONE

WHO is responsible for the mystery that enshrouds "Darkest Mexico"? What are the influences working with the Carranza Government to keep the people of the United States in ignorance of the doings next door? Conditions in the Balkans, in Syria, in Armenia and in far-off Persia are discussed freely in our newspapers, and our people are importuned to send millions for the alleviation of famine in the Near East, while our neighbors in Mexico die by the thousands from starvation and pestilence, and we do not even inquire how they are.

A committee of the United States Senate is investigating the Bolshevists of Russia and Siberia, but nobody knows or cares what the Bolshevists are doing in Mexico; yet one of the newspapers of Mexico City recently printed a map showing in black the areas where Bolshevism is supreme, and the sinister shadow fell, among other places, across a considerable portion of northern Sonora, adjoining our own borders, and over the whole of Yucatan, from whence comes the sisal fiber so important to our wheat growers.

Bolshevism had its try-out in Mexico. Our Latin-American neighbors beat the Russians to it, only they, at first, called the movement the *Casa Obrero Mundial*, a Spanish adaptation of our own Industrial Workers of the World—fostered by Carranza while he was struggling for control. Now, however, "Bolshevism" has been engrafted on the Spanish language, and the native term is rarely seen in the daily press. The radical system has had time to develop its logical results in Yucatan and if the veil could be lifted the view of its workings would be interesting, to say the least.

But that is another matter. The pertinent question now is, why this suppression of the truth about Mexico? Why was the New York *Sun* warned, last year, by Washington to desist from publishing the temperate and obviously honest revelations of conditions in the land of the dons furnished by a special correspondent on the ground? Why was the American Red Cross hurried out of Mexico when it attempted to feed the starving thousands of Chihualua? Why was LESLIE'S correspondent refused a passport by our State Department a few weeks ago, when he asked to be allowed to visit Mexico to report upon the internal conditions which President Carranza has alleged are so improved that the resumption of business relations on a normal basis is possible? Why was the writer of this article warned by an official of the Pan-American Union, two months ago, to keep away from Mexico because it was highly dangerous to travel in that country, and because there were no trade possibilities to write about, anyway?

It is easy to understand that the Carranza Government does not want the light turned on—but why is Washington, in these days of the regulation of everybody's affairs but our own, so determined that the facts about Mexico shall not be revealed? If the administration has some "open covenant, openly arrived at" with Carranza which it doesn't want us common mortals to know of, what about Congress? Is it more interested in far-away Russia than in near-by Mexico? And if so, why?

It is more difficult, to-day, to form a fair estimate of conditions in Mexico than of any other country on earth, not excepting Russia. In the issue of February 8, 1919, LESLIE'S printed a revelation of conditions under the heading "The Stench at Our Door," furnished by an American business man. The article drew a heated general denial from one Lazaro Basch, claiming to represent the Carranza Government as the head of an industrial exhibition in San Francisco. He attempted one specific refutation. The statement that four trains bound to Vera Cruz were wrecked by bandits in one day he controverted by alleging that, owing to the prevailing shortage of locomotives, only one train a day is being operated on the Vera Cruz railroad. Mr. Basch could learn from any reliable guide book that four railroads run into Vera Cruz—the Ferrocarril Mexicano, the Ferrocarril Interoceanico, the Ferrocarril Vera Cruz al Istmo and the Ferrocarril de Vera Cruz, Limitada. The point was that the bandits, or revolutionists, got a train on each road on the same day. That would indicate that travel by rail is at least inconvenienced in certain localities.

Statements of the most conflicting nature come from official and semi-official sources. In an interview given wide publicity in the United States, President Carranza stated that the finances of his government were improving to such an extent that the payment of interest on the national debt would soon be resumed—none has been paid since 1914 and the amount overdue is about $110,000,000—and intimating that no foreign loan was needed. At the time this interview was given out Rafael Nieto, Minister of Finance in the Carranza cabinet, was in New York, trying to borrow $500,000,000, or any part of it, for his government.

Carranza claims that the school system is being enlarged and improved and that the government is functioning with constantly increasing efficiency, but his opponents point out that the government regulated newspapers of Mexico City show that the schools have been handed over to the municipalities and many federal departments have been closed, for want of funds.

Carranza declares that there is no organized opposition to his government—only bands of brigands. The Felicistas claim that active hostilities are under way in fifteen states, and allege that the National Reorganization Army under Felix Diaz is exercising all the functions of government—including the collection of taxes—over the larger part of Chiapas and southern Vera Cruz.

The representatives of the government claim that the population generally is peaceful and contented; the revolutionists that famine and pestilence are rampant, commerce paralyzed and industry dead.

United States Ambassador Fletcher, a few weeks ago, stated for publication that conditions were improving throughout the country; George H. Carnahan, President of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, returning to the United States after a long trip through Mexico, says that there has been no material change in conditions for several months.

In view of these conflicting reports, and the necessity for a better understanding of what is going on in Mexico, the Council on Foreign Relations, an organization of disinterested and patriotic men, with headquarters in New York City, proposes to turn on the light by inviting Mexicans, and others having first-hand knowledge of conditions, to appear before a commission of prominent men from various parts of the country and make detailed statements. Until these hearings take place we have to be content with the fragmentary information that gets past the censors, and with the conflicting claims of rival factions.

As to the latter, let us quote from an interview with President Carranza, telegraphed from Mexico City to the New York *Evening Post*, under date of February 26th.

"As you travel," said the President to the correspondent, "you no doubt find a great difference between conditions now and two years ago, when you last visited us. You see in the improved economic conditions less evidences of military rule, more schools and new life developing everywhere. Go to the theaters—they are full; go to our moving picture shows—you hardly find a seat; look at our automobile taxi service—you will find it one of the finest anywhere, with hundreds of new machines. Prices are not exorbitant, schools are

Continued on page 458

Wrecking railroad trains is a popular method of fighting the Government in Mexico. For six years this destruction of rolling stock has been going on, and many tracks are lined with skeletons of wrecked and burned trains. Generally, trains can be operated only under heavy military guard. The city of Jalapa was recently without train service for ten days.

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag:—In God We Trust"

The Way to Win

DON'T spend your time thinking how much you can get out of your employer's business. It won't pay him nor will it pay you. Spend your time and effort to see how much you can put into the business. This will pay you both.

Your employer, no matter how selfish you may think him to be, will quickly take your measure. The more selfish he is, the more he will want to keep the worker who works for him, as well as for himself. He will hold on to the man or woman in his employ who is increasing his business and his profits.

The efficient employee will be the last to go when hard times come. The efficient employee will be the first to be chosen by other employers in the same line of business in search of good men.

Every successful, self-made man or woman has attained success through honesty, industry and efficiency. This is the way by which Carnegie rose from telegraph operator to the head of the largest steel corporation in the world.

This is the way by which Schwab rose from a water carrier to the presidency of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and John D. Rockefeller from clerk in a country store to the head of one of the greatest oil industries in the world and had his methods of efficiency copied by all his successful competitors.

Every successful banker and business man in the self-made class, whose life stories we read with such absorbing interest, won success not by opposing but by helping his employer; not by watching the clock, not by seeking as many leisure hours as possible, but by unceasing vigilance to the end that his employer might win and that he might be a winner with him.

Let the reader who is familiar with the interesting stories of our business men name one who carried out this plan and failed.

Build for your employer. In doing so, remember that you are always building for yourself.

Norman Hapgood

WHEN President Wilson appointed Norman Hapgood Minister to Denmark recently he brought to a close one of the most unusual and delightful adventures in collaboration ever indulged in by an American periodical.

LESLIE'S welcomed Mr. Hapgood to its columns in pursuance of its policy of impartially presenting all sides of public questions, in the belief that no cause suffers and every reader gains in knowledge and breadth thereby. Though LESLIE'S and Mr. Hapgood differed in method, both aimed for the same goal, the development and improvement of mankind and the conditions under which we live.

Ably and well, by his logical reasoning, sympathetic analysis and charming Hapgoodisms, he presented his views on diplomacy, industrial relationships, the drama, literature and other phases of life and questions in which his active, searching mind found interest. The results proved most satisfactory, far more satisfactory than either party in the collaboration had hoped for, and Norman Hapgood's page became one of the outstanding features of LESLIE'S.

Regretfully as we bid Mr. Hapgood farewell, we rejoice in his opportunity for service, and we trust that in the future, when the stress which demands his presence elsewhere is past, he will return to us. LESLIE'S readers will be interested in the following letter, which is reprinted with Mr. Hapgood's permission:

NEW YORK, March 7, 1919.

DEAR MR. SLEICHER:

The cooperation between LESLIE'S WEEKLY and myself during the last year has resulted in the deepest satisfaction to me. I am constantly preaching a cooperative spirit as the only road to a quiet and happy future, and it seems to me that the particular kind of cooperation that you and I have been able to carry on has an especial value because it is a cooperation through contrasting ideas. We seek a world which shall include certain changes called for by those who deem the present system faulty, and at the same time we seek to bring into being this world, not through mutual hostilities and destruction, but through the help of practical and conservative men. That your circulation is made up largely of the conservative class has made it an especial privilege to me to address that large and influential audience for a year, because I had so much at heart the bringing about of methods by which as many of us as possible could join together in solving our industrial troubles, and finding a remedy that should not dislocate, but should bring us a happy and smooth improvement.

My ceasing to be a contributor is due to a desire to avoid even the most remote possibility of confusing my regular profession of journalism with my present duties as an appointee to the diplomatic service. Since the President nominated me for that service, I have ceased to make speeches and ceased to write for publication. If I am confirmed by the Senate, I shall enjoy the difficult duties in Europe as long as they may be laid upon me, and when they end I shall look forward again to taking part in the discussion of our home problems and particularly in the effort to avoid class warfare by helping the different elements in the community to understand one another.

Most heartily wishing you success, and thanking you for the liberal spirit which led you to invite a man of opposite views to express those views without reservation in your columns, I remain, my dear Mr. Sleicher,

Very faithfully yours,
NORMAN HAPGOOD.

How *to* Meet Our Problems

By CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

AS we realize that for all time the purpose of world domination by any force magnifying itself at the expense of justice has been thwarted, so let us learn that in meeting our own problems here, force, tyranny, the determination to rule must likewise be crushed; arraying of class against class, the thought of power obtained by the mere exercise of strength, must be forever crushed. And we must realize that it is only as we take counsel together, as we ascertain the facts, as in an openminded manner we seek justice, with a sincere love of justice, that democracy will give us aught of the blessings which we believe that she bears, or that we shall be worthy of this victory which the forces of democracy have achieved.

Horrors of Bolshevism

WHATEVER may be said about the theoretic beauties of a socialistic state, the achievements of Bolshevism constitute a record beyond all dispute. Bolshevism has done its best to turn Russia into a madhouse and a graveyard. Fugitives straggling into Switzerland describe life in Russia as a "nightmare in a lunatic asylum." Dogs and men and women fight for the flesh of a starving horse that drops in the streets. Famine and fear have combined to produce an epidemic of insanity. Asylums are overcrowded, and lunatics stalk through the streets. Funerals have been "nationalized," bodies of the dead being carted away and dumped into a common grave at the cost of the state, no religious ceremony being permitted. In some of the towns women have been "nationalized" for the garrisons. While the people are being swept away by starvation and disease, Bolshevist leaders live in luxury and fill the nights with indescribable orgies. David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, has confirmed before the Senate Propaganda Committee the horrors of Bolshevism as revealed by travelers and refugees.

To those who fancy America is immune from Bolshevism, there should be a warning in the report to the Senate Committee of the discovery of plots through the mails. The I. W. W. and the radical Socialists have been planning to overthrow the American Government through a bloody revolution and to establish a Bolshevist republic. The Bolshevist régime in Russia has become the inspiration and example for radical and anarchistic elements in all countries. Kerensky went down to defeat in Russia because he was afraid to deal firmly with Bolshevism when it first raised its head. Later, when Bolshevism became an international problem, the Allies and America failed to agree on a strong policy. Instead, there was delay and a half-hearted, tardy support of the Czecho-Slovaks in their efforts to restore order. As the result, Bolshevism has grown till it threatens the world, and still there is no Allied Russian policy. Our Government has already deported a number of dangerous aliens. The discovery of a plot against the Government, and the use of many publications to further the project, should be dealt with by every power of the law.

The Plain Truth

WAGES! The Congress just expired did more to reduce wages than any other legislative body in our time. It did not intend to do so. It simply suffered from inexperience and from permitting itself to be misled by its prejudices. It pursued the fatuous policy of penalizing business at one fell swoop, with a heavy part of the cost of the war. With lavish hand Congress appropriated billions of dollars, and in the desire to get quick results in prosecuting the war, millions, if not billions, have been wasted. So heavy is the taxation upon industry that all incentive has been taken from the business man. The task before the incoming Congress will be to effect a more scientific distribution of taxes so that no one will feel a disproportionate share of the burden.

PENNY POSTAGE! Highly commendable is the bill introduced by Representative Mansfield of Texas to reduce the postal rate on first-class mail to one cent on and after January 1, 1922. It is based upon the principle that the Post Office Department is not for revenue purposes primarily but for the distribution of knowledge and to give to the humblest citizen the cheapest possible postal rates. This was the motive which animated legislators years ago when the rate was lowered on newspapers and periodicals. The same principle of service was back of the institution of rural free delivery, and more recently the use of aircraft for carrying the mails. If the main object had been to cover the cost neither of these innovations would have taken place. Anything that increases the use of the mails brings the people closer together, breaks down sectional lines and becomes a great popular educator. Anything like zone penalization in postal rates cannot be too severely condemned.

GETTING TOGETHER! One of the worst features of industrial unrest is the feeling of suspicion on the part of labor toward capital. The agitator has felt that his job depends upon keeping alive this spirit of antagonism, and he has assiduously fanned the flames. One of our readers who is deeply interested in overcoming industrial unrest has written of a successful plan to promote a better feeling between employer and employee. In the days when shops were small, when the employer worked with his men or was personally acquainted and in close touch with them, strikes were almost unknown. The problem of industry on a large scale is to restore, as far as possible, this personal relationship. It is based on better acquaintance and the effort on the part of employer and employee to solve the problems of industry not separately, but together. Our correspondent tells of three ways this is done in his plant: First, by having helpful talks on live topics by representative men at the noon hour. Second, by a weekly letter to the men, with a part always of the data furnished by the men themselves. Third, by seeking in all contact with the men to promote mutual understanding, forbearance and confidence. This is not paternalism, which is rightly obnoxious to the average workingman, but cooperation based upon mutual respect for the other man's point of view.

UNJUST! A glaring instance of the hardship unnecessarily inflicted on the public, by an unjustified strike, has just been disclosed in New York City. The boatmen employed on the craft in the great harbor, struck for higher wages and shorter hours. The employers agreed with their employees to refer the entire matter for adjudication to the War Board. Both agreed to abide by the decision, but when it was rendered, the employers accepted it and the employees went back on their word and struck. As a consequence, the business of New York for miles along the harbor was tied up. The passenger service as well as the freight service was interfered with. Supplies of food and fuel were jeopardized. The newspapers and magazines found themselves short of paper and were compelled to resort to any expedient to meet the deficiency in order to print their publications on time. Could anything be more unjust and unfair than a strike of this kind? The Government might well have asserted its authority and compelled an acceptance of the arbitrator's decision by the employees. It has done this in innumerable instances as against the employer when the latter hesitated to agree to all the terms of a decision, involving many hardships, but in no instance that we know of has such a decision, even with all its hardships, been finally declined by the employer. Truly we have a long-suffering public and a cowardly administration of governmental affairs.

On the Rhine—*and* Elsewhere

Sketches by C. LE ROY BALDRIDGE, whose Contributions to LESLIE'S and *Stars and Stripes* have Recorded the Characteristics of the Fighting Men of the Warring Nations

Chasseur à Pied.

Madame Macherez, of Soissons, during the German occupation acted as semi-official mayoress and for the next two years worked unceasingly in the hospital. She has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

The Pilot.

A "Devil Dog."

French Army cooks preparing a meal by the roadside.

A new style in pipes.

Once in a while.

A Chasseur.

"Sandy" McMillan of Glasgow.

Two American women, back of the French lines, serving the poilus fresh from the trenches with coffee, chocolates and cigarettes from a Red Cross auto kitchen. Several thousand soldiers passed here daily.

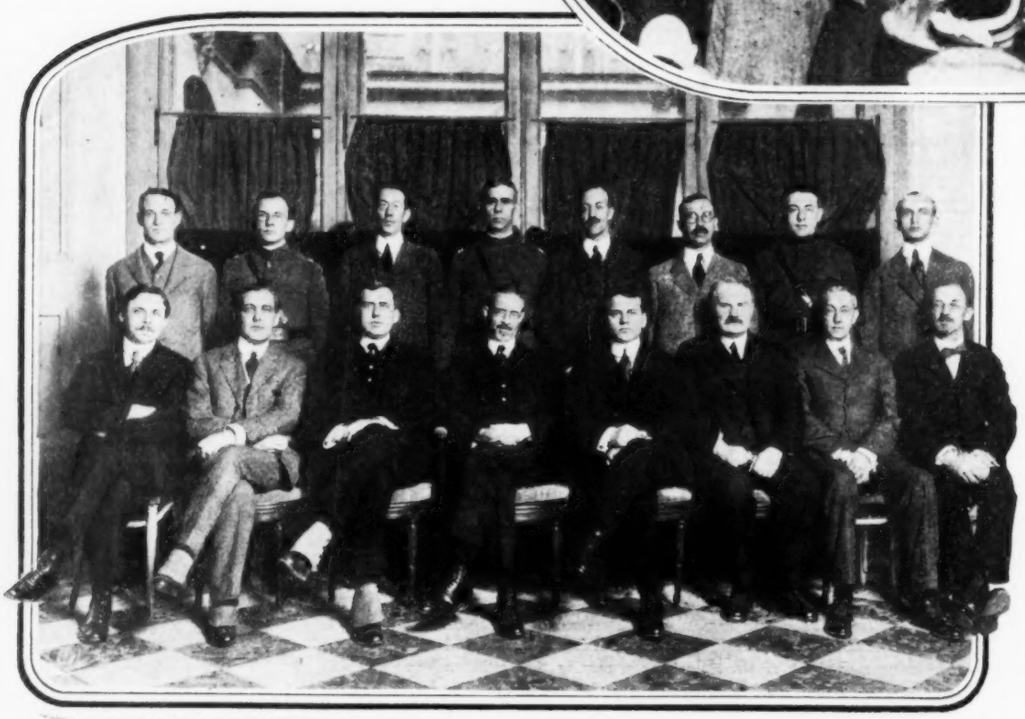
An American Officer.

Pictorial Digest *of the* World's News

The strike riots in Glasgow. Police returning from a charge against the mob in a barricaded street. The reading of the riot act and the arrival of a large body of armed troops had a very quieting effect on the irresponsible element.

The war has made these women American citizens. A group of English and French war brides who recently came to this country to join their doughboy husbands.

The election of several women to the National Assembly of the new German Government has stimulated the German woman's interest in politics. Here is Alice Solomon, a socialist, speaking to an interested audience.

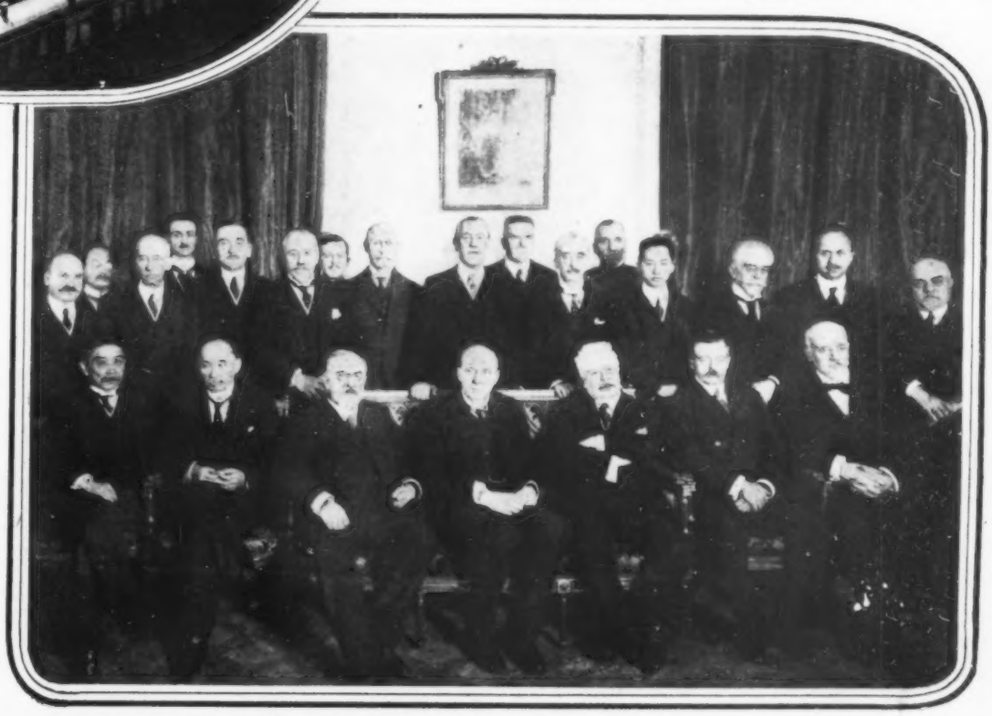


Division Chiefs of the Intelligence Section of the American Peace Committee. Bottom Row—left to right—James T. Shotwell, Chief of Division of History; George L. Beer, Colonial Division; Allen A. Young, Division of Economics and Statistics; S. E. Mezes, Director; Isaiah Bowman, Executive Officer; Charles L. Haskins, Division of Northern Europe; Clive Day, Balkan Division; Mark Jefferson, Division of Geography. Top Row—left to right—W. L. Westerman, Division of Western Asia; Capt. S. K. Hornbeck, Far Eastern Division; William E. Hunt, Italian Division; Capt. E. C. Farabee, Joint Chief, and Charles S. Seymour, Chief Division of Austro-Hungary; R. B. Dixon, Joint Chief, Division of Ethnography; Major D. W. Johnson, Division of Boundary Topography, and Robert H. Lous, of the Russian Division.

Recently the railroads of this country had to face a most serious situation. Under Government control the operating costs of the transportation lines have increased tremendously and their net earnings have fallen off correspondingly. The failure of the late Congress to appropriate the $750,000,000 asked for by the Director-General of Railroads to replenish the "revolving fund," from which the railroad companies have been financed, caused apprehension and predictions of disaster, until plans were devised for overcoming the difficulty.

On March 15 about four million citizens and business concerns filed income and profit tax returns and paid at least the first twenty-five per cent. instalment of tax, which aggregated about a billion dollars. The offices of the collectors were swamped during the last days before the returns were due.

Even the northern parts of the country hardly realize that there has been any winter this year, and snow shovels and sleds have lain idle. At Yuma, Arizona, however, the hotel proprietor year in and year out guarantees with confidence the warm sunshine of summer.



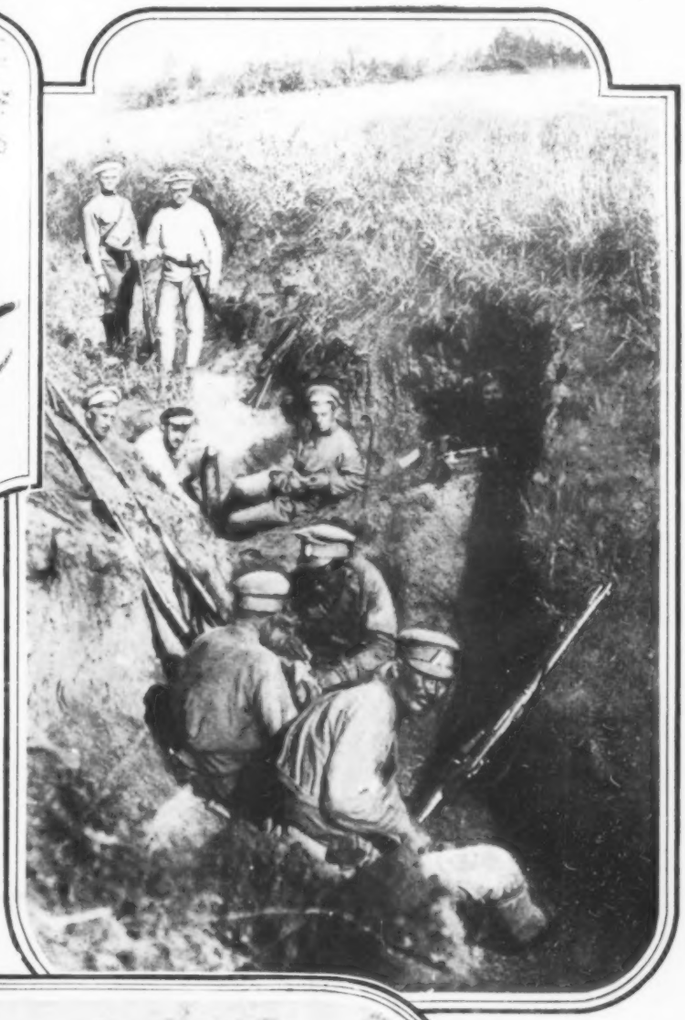
The commission that framed the draft of the constitution of the League of Nations. Seated, left to right, are: Delegates Chinda and Makino, Japan; Leon Bourgeois, France; Lord Robert Cecil, England; Signor Orlando, Italy; M. Kramarz, Czechoslovakia; M. Venizelos, Greece. Standing, left to right, are: Delegates Pessoa, Brazil; Yoshida, Japan; Col. House, United States; Secretary of the Brazilian Legation; M. Dmowski, Poland; M. Vesnitch, Serbia; Secretary of the Belgian Legation; Gen. Smuts, England; President Wilson; M. Diamadi, Rumania; M. Hymans, Belgium; Major Bonsall, United States; Wellington Koo, China; M. Reis, Portugal; M. Scialoja, Italy, and M. Larnaude, France.

The Fighting *in* Russia

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, LESLIE'S War Photographer

Russian and Czecho-Slovak soldiers indulge in horseplay for the benefit of LESLIE'S photographer. Apparently the Cossack on the car steps has been "looting" the Czecho-Slovak larder, as he holds a loaf of bread under his arm, while a Czech soldier threatens him with a hatchet. The soldier at the left has probably been through so many hardships that he isn't worrying whether his misplaced cap will make him lop-eared. Not one of these soldiers appears to be wasting away from starvation, and even the young Russians in the foreground look well fed.

Czechs in a front line position on the Siberian front where the thermometer registers well below zero day and night during the winter.



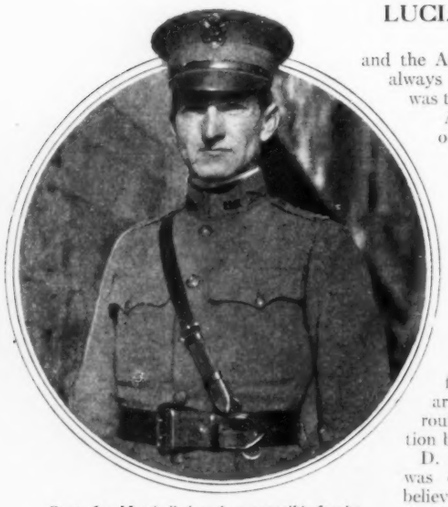
A Czech outpost in an old trench on the Siberian front. This and the picture at the left illustrate the difference in weather conditions under which the troops live.

Soldiers of the "new" Russian army placing dynamite under a bridge near Ufah to blow it up to stop the advancing Bolsheviki.

A Czech armored train, in fact "armed to the teeth" with machine guns. Note the camouflage of boughs built on the sides of the cars. In the recent Senate investigation charges were made that the Czechs had indulged in excesses in villages where they had met with opposition. Their representatives in this country, however, immediately denied these charges.

Experiences *with* Photograph Censors

LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent in Paris



Capt. Joe Marshall, largely responsible for the admirable system of American censorship of all the photographs taken by the correspondents.

IT was one of the small restaurants of Paris. I found myself sitting opposite an officer. At the coffee end of the meal he suddenly confessed that he had been the American photographic censor during the war. "Of course," he said, "under the strict interpretation of the military rules I held up a good many pictures, but as for my personal judgment I might say that with but one exception—and that doubtful—none of the photographs coming to my desk needed censoring from the view-point that their information would have been of vital aid to the enemy."

A few days before I had received an envelope containing all my negatives which the A. E. F. had held up during the war. I must say that there was nothing very startling. There was one picture of gassed dead horses lying rather thickly on a battlefield of the Argonne. This had been held, probably, as rather too gruesome. Another picture had been snapped along the canal leading into St. Mihiel. Some doughboys were crawling out of the water in Adam's original costume. Public morality and not military necessity must have dictated its suppression. Some pictures showed gun carriage numbers, and some showed signs along military roads.

In carrying a camera for LESLIE'S I have encountered the censorship of the Russian, the French, the British, the Italian and the American armies. Of course the Russian censorship was always the supreme paradox. Under the Czar's Muscovy, here was the situation which confronted the correspondent:

A. No one was allowed to possess a camera. The fine for owning a camera was 6,000 roubles.

B. Cameras were on sale everywhere in Petrograd, and were particularly in evidence in the official Army and Navy Store, which throughout the war sold excellent photographic materials of all sorts.

C. The police granted a few permits to take photographs in Petrograd, but the permits read that any policeman at any time could arrest the owner of the permit and smash the camera without having to give a reason. The permit was only "good" for certain areas and could not be carried across any of the forbidden areas. As the permitted areas were, some of them, entirely surrounded by forbidden areas, transportation became a problem of magic.

D. At the front the carrying of a camera was of course strictly forbidden and, I believe, carried a death penalty. However, the chiefs of staff always gave instructions that I was to have a soldier especially assigned to carry my photographic apparatus. The accompanying officer was also given instructions as to what I might and what I might not "shoot." Unfortunately the best officer whom I had, and whom I had longest, was a Swede educated in England. He was a fine fellow, but he was possessed of not one drop of the true Russian's easy-going laziness. He never forgot that he had to be the censor of the first instance. He had seen a good deal of fighting, but the military world was not his world at all. I do not remember that one of his objections could ever have been justified by actual military necessity, but he did often suggest taking landscapes for their artistic effect which, if I had been a spy, might well have shown battery positions, headquarters buildings, etc. — negatives which I could never conscientiously have carried off. It was a combination of having to be my own censor, and at the same time of having to lose a lot of really worth-while stuff. I had a very mean revenge. The commander of the 5th Army had specified that I must be allowed to take some records of bursting shells, and in consequence I insisted

Continued on page 454

The battlefield along Menin road, near Ypres, which the British would not allow to be photographed during the war.

"The G. H. Q. Man" at the Signal Corps photographic laboratory in Vincennes was First Lieut. Paul J. Banker, Intelligence Section of the General Staff.

This photograph, showing details of the famous Liberty motor, was censored by the authorities for the duration of the war.

Photography at the front. A shot of Captain Cooper, of the Signal Corps, taken by an accompanying Lieutenant. Captain Cooper had taken his machine ahead of the lines and proceeded to take a couple of hundred feet of film of the Yanks actually coming over the top. He was between the enemy and his own men. This was probably one of the most daring photographic stunts of the war. Owing to an inadequate system of distribution for official prints, most of the work of the Signal Corps has never reached the public.

The photograph news editor of the A. E. F., First Lieut. Charles Phelps Cushing of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, selected and captioned the Signal Corps photographs suitable for newspaper and magazine reproduction. He was the first managing editor of the *Stars and Stripes*, the A. E. F.'s official newspaper. The assistant news editor, Sergeant First Class Sidney Friend, is at the left.

The Man Who Made *a* President

THE man who made Woodrow Wilson President of the United States is now Attorney General. It is the second time he has been offered a Cabinet post. He declined to become Secretary of War in 1913 because he was a Quaker and had scruples against participating in warlike measures. Patriotism outranks religious scruples, however, and when the test came and Palmer was appointed Alien Property Custodian he unfettered American industry from German penetration.

It may have been George Harvey who discovered Wilson's potentialities, but it was Palmer who kept them alive at the moment of the crisis. The crisis came when Champ Clark received a majority of votes at the Baltimore Democratic Convention. Wilson's fight was in the hands of Palmer, his floor manager, and McCombs, his campaign manager. Wilson wired them to withdraw his name and fall in for Clark. By disregarding this order, they made him President. Palmer was a power for Wilson before the convention

Continued on page 466

The New Minister *to* Denmark

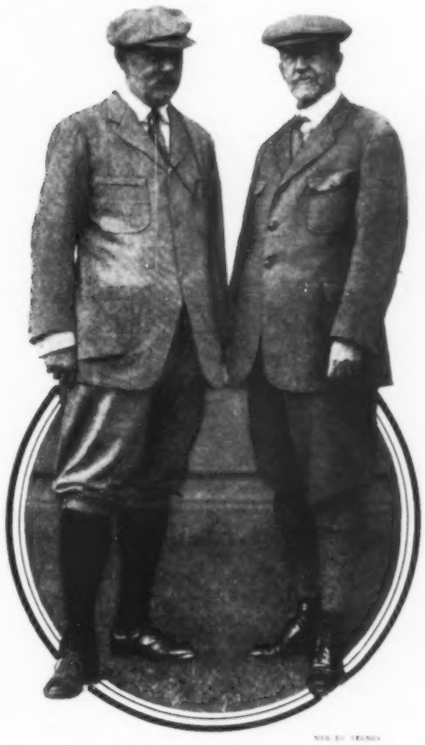
NORMAN HAPGOOD, who for over a year has been conducting his own editorial page in LESLIE'S, will leave the United States in a short time to take up the duties of minister to Denmark, a position to which he was appointed by President Wilson in March. Mr. Hapgood has been an outstanding figure in journalism for twenty years and though this is his first diplomatic post, he assumes his duties under ideal circumstances, for his familiarity with European conditions should make him of inestimable value to his country in a post which is certain to be of importance during the reconstruction period.

Mr. Hapgood became editor of *Collier's Weekly* in 1902 when 34 years old. In 1912 he left *Collier's* to become editor of *Harper's Weekly*, where he remained until that paper was merged with the *Independent*. During the Great War Mr. Hapgood spent much of his time in Europe, contributing to the Continental, British and American press. For years he has studied and written on industrial conditions, especially on phases which would promote a better understanding between capital and labor.

Where *the* Lightning Hit Twice

IT IS said that lightning—political, as well as atmospheric—never strikes twice in the same place. If that is so, it had to break its long-standing rule when it decided, a short while ago, to strike both Frederick H. Gillette, the newly chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hugh C. Wallace, our new ambassador to France. It is true that Mr. Gillette comes from Springfield, Massachusetts, while Mr. Wallace comes from Tacoma, Washington—and that Mr. Gillette is a Republican, while Mr. Wallace is a Democrat—but the fact remains that they both spend most of their time in the national capital, they are bosom friends and inseparable companions, and their common and habitual meeting ground has been the golf links of the famous Chevy Chase Country Club in the vicinity of Washington.

Mr. Gillette and Mr. Wallace have been playing golf together at Washington for many years—and it is probable that, until very recently, they expected to continue to play it together for many years more. Bewildering changes occur overnight there, however, and on the



night of March 1 the Republican caucus in the House of Representatives just before midnight selected Mr. Gillette as Speaker of the incoming Republican Congress, and the Senate of the United States, at almost the same hour, took up the nomination of Mr. Wallace as ambassador to France, and confirmed it. Mr. Gillette and Mr. Wallace met the next morning for their final game of golf together, and this photograph was taken just as they were starting for the links.

The Embassy at Paris is at this time, and will be for a long time to come, the most important diplomatic post in the world. The Peace Congress now in session and the probable organization of the League of Nations following makes the French capital the capital of the world.

Mr. Wallace never before held a public office. He became prominent in the political and business world many years ago. During the past six years he has been closely identified with the administration in an unofficial capacity and has had charge of delicate diplomatic matters.

In a social way Mr. and Mrs. Wallace will add distinction to the diplomatic circle abroad. Mrs. Wallace is a daughter of the late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and has spent a great deal of time in Washington, where she became a general favorite in the society of the capital. The Wallaces have entertained a great deal and have been frequent guests in the best homes in Washington in resident and official society. They have a son, Capt. Melville W. Fuller Wallace, U. S. A., with the American army in France.

Mr. Gillette entered the Fifty-third Congress from the Second Massachusetts district in 1893 and has been a member continuously since that date.

A Colonel *and a* Colonel's Son

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is home from the war with a record of which his father's son may well be proud. Among the first United States officers to reach France after we entered the war, he saw almost continuous service at the front until wounded in July, 1918. He returned to the command of the 26th Infantry and was mentioned for gallantry and received the French War Cross.

Colonel Roosevelt was an ardent worker for preparedness and he has already gone on record for a future preparedness policy.

"Much could have been saved us had we realized in time the necessity for proper preparedness. Let us not go to sleep again," were his words upon landing. Colonel Roosevelt is a Harvard graduate, and a lawyer by profession. If he ever enters public life his father's campaign hat will not be pressed upon his brow by cartoonists, as was the beaver of President William Henry Harrison upon his grandson, President Benjamin Harrison, for Colonel Roosevelt has a "tin" helmet of his own—and it has a few dents in it too.

One *of the* Famous "Lost Battalion"

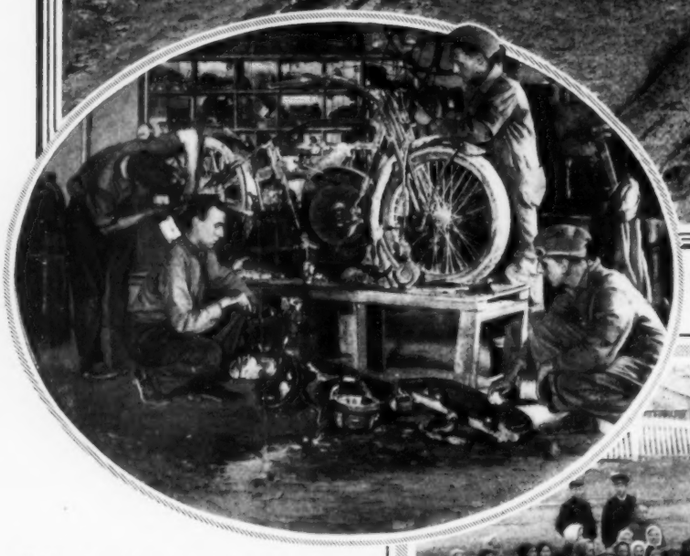
IF AN enterprising author wishes a plot for a short story let him visit a hospital in Strasbourg to see Charles Menger, 308th Infantry, 77th Division (New York's Own). Menger is feeling fine, although not exactly fit, as the doctors will be engaged in removing metal from his back for some time to come. He was a scout of the famous "lost battalion" in the Argonne, commanded by Major Whittlesey. With another scout he was perhaps a kilometer in advance of the battalion during its initial push into German territory. As they were sliding Indian fashion through the trees and grass, their presence was detected by a German sniper, who opened fire. Although both were wounded, they kept up a defense until their ammunition was exhausted. When the Germans came after them they had to surrender. They were immediately given food and attention, and were then taken into an officer's dugout. He praised their scrap, and also the bigger scrap which was still going on back in the neighborhood of the lost battalion.

Continued on page 462

Where Yankee Doughboys *are* Active

U. S. Signal Corps Photographs from LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent

A "ration dump" in the Argonne during the severe fighting immediately preceding the armistice. The great trucks contain cartons of roast beef and corned beef. At the left in the background is a mountain of bread.



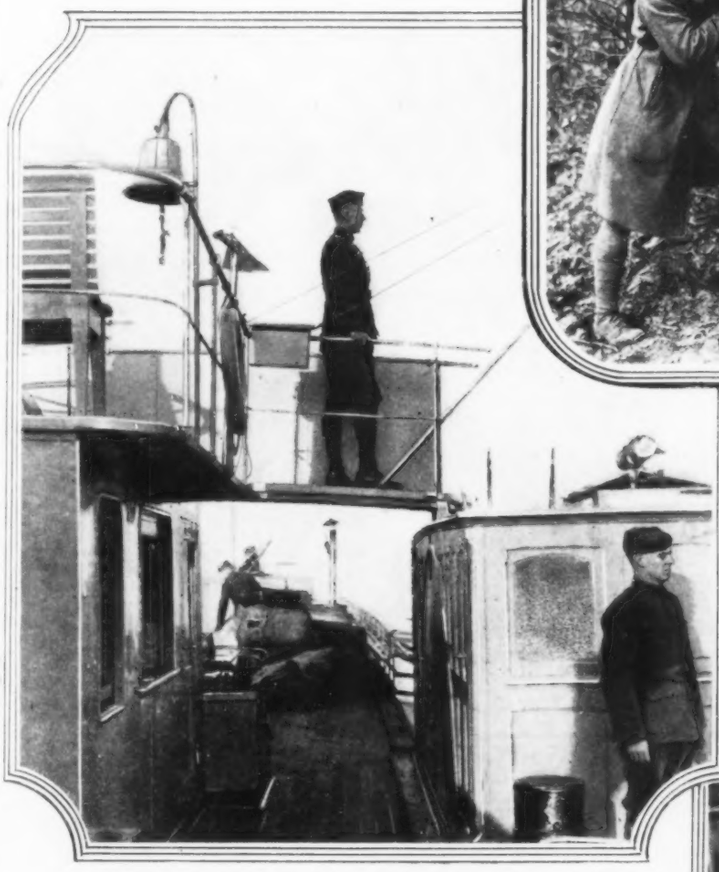
Yankees repairing damaged motorcycles of the motor dispatch service. Those who know only the motorcycling of peace times would hardly credit the stories of the gallant men who carried dispatches night and day under fire through mud and broken roadbeds which must be seen to be appreciated.

Cosmopolitan Archangel, where the audience of a British band is made up of Russian and American soldiers with a sprinkling of Russian peasants. A Russian armored car stands at the right and the picket fence beyond might enclose a New England yard.

The Yankees *on the* Rhine

Photographs by
LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND
LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent

Farthest East! Sign indicating the limit of the neutral zone and farthest outpost of the American Army of Occupation, erected at Malmereich, Rhenish Prussia, in accordance with the armistice terms.

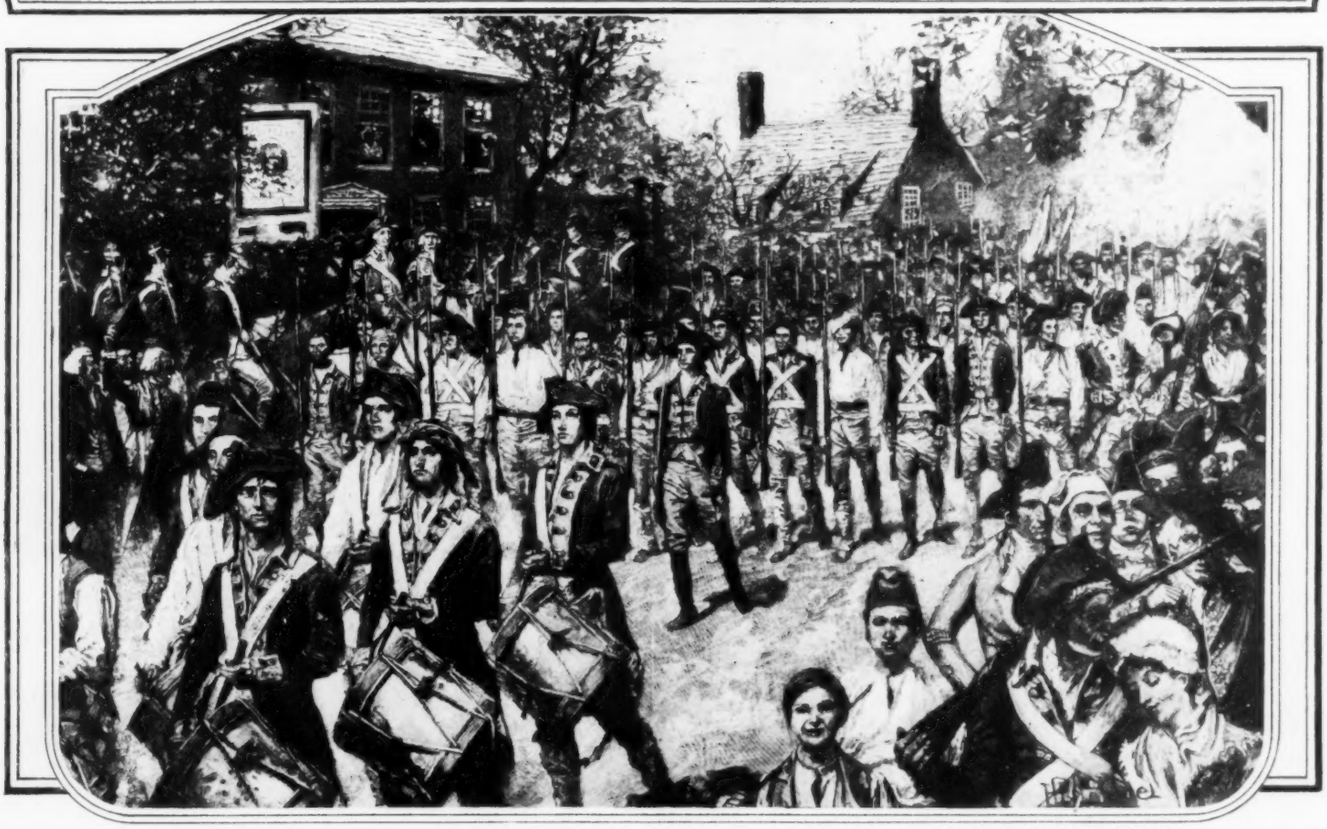


Marines on an armed patrol boat on the Rhine. The marines may be the first to fight but they are also the first to get their bit of excitement and adventure out of almost any change in the tide of events.

A doughboy making an inspection of his billet in Germany. One wonders how much of her art reached Germany during the Franco-Prussian War and between the years 1914-18.

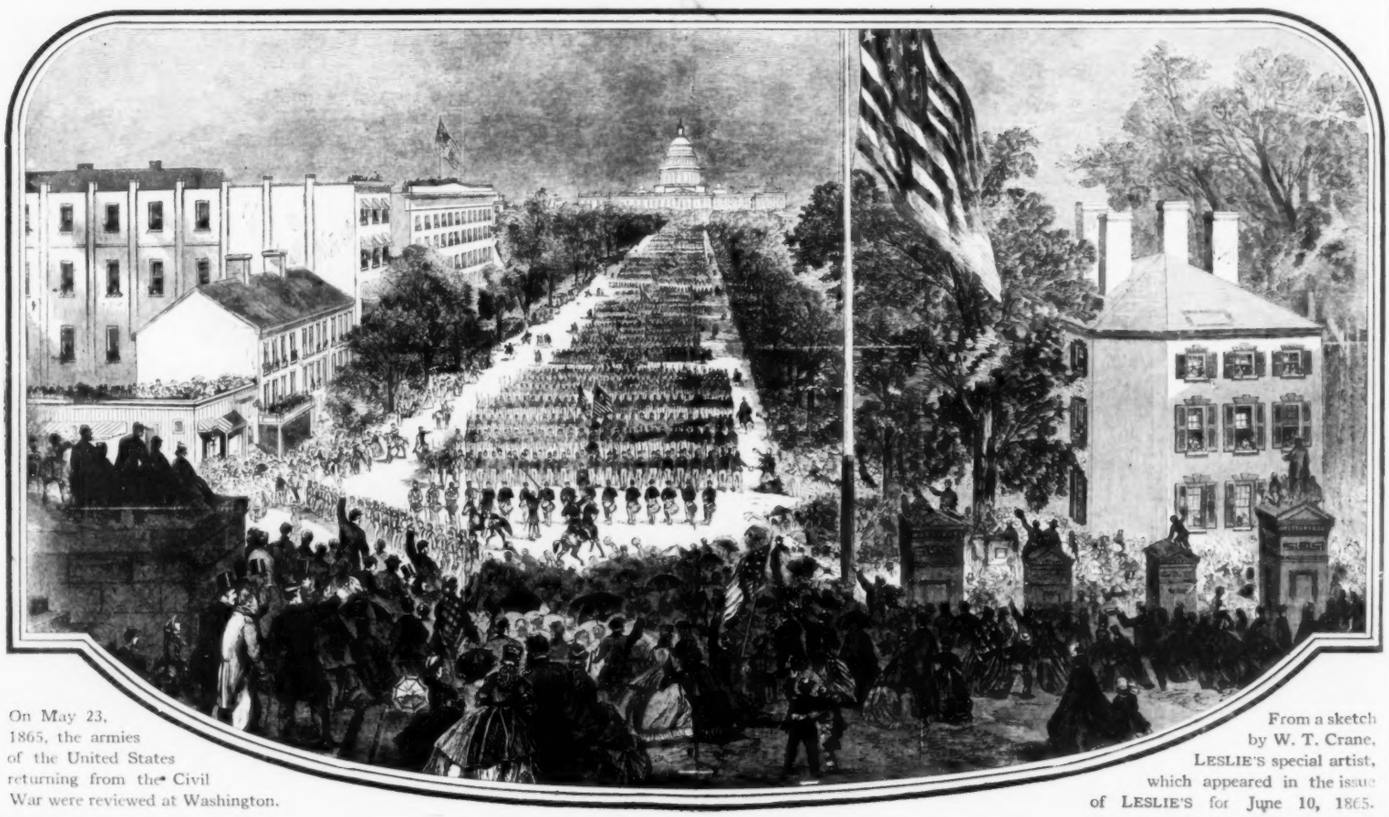
Major General Joseph T. Dickman pinning the highly prized croix de guerre on the regimental standard of the 38th Infantry, 3d Division, Army of Occupation. The photograph was taken between Ober and Neidermendig, Rhenish Prussia.

The Home Welcome *of* Other Wars



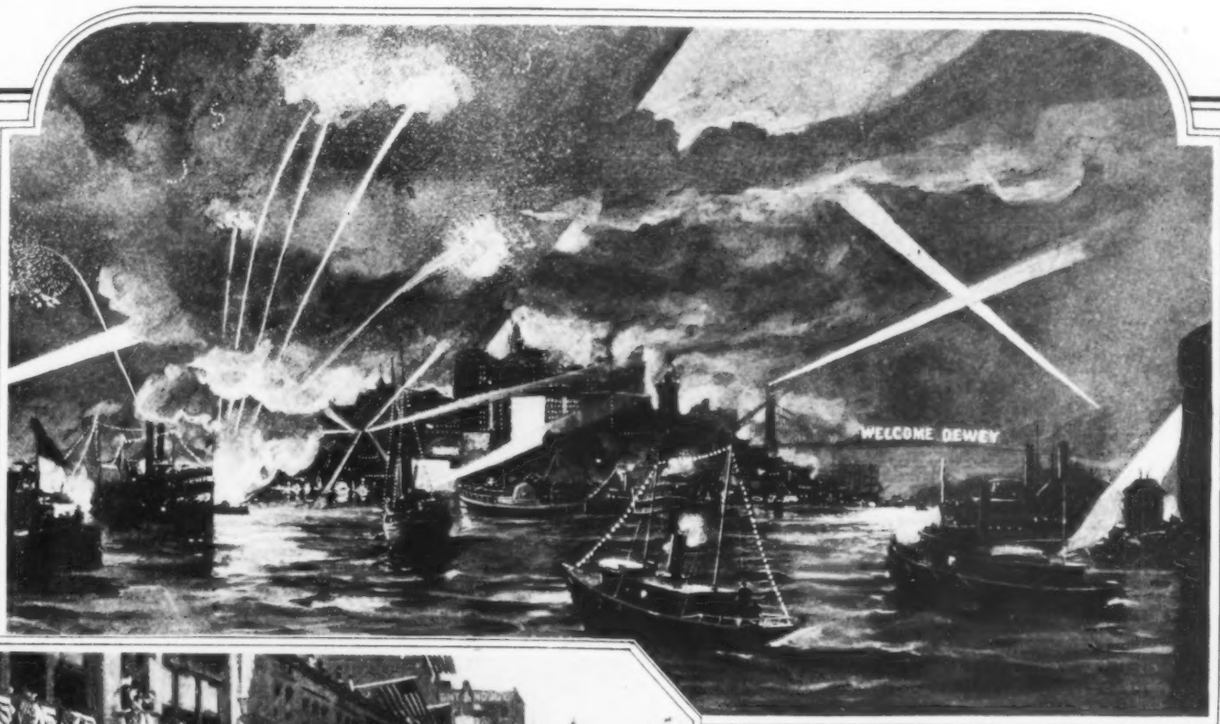
FROM PAINTING BY HOWARD PYLE IN HARPER'S WEEKLY

Washington and the remains of his victorious army marched into New York after the evacuation of the British, November 25, 1783. They were joyously received by the people, and Governor Clinton and other officers of the State marched in the parade.



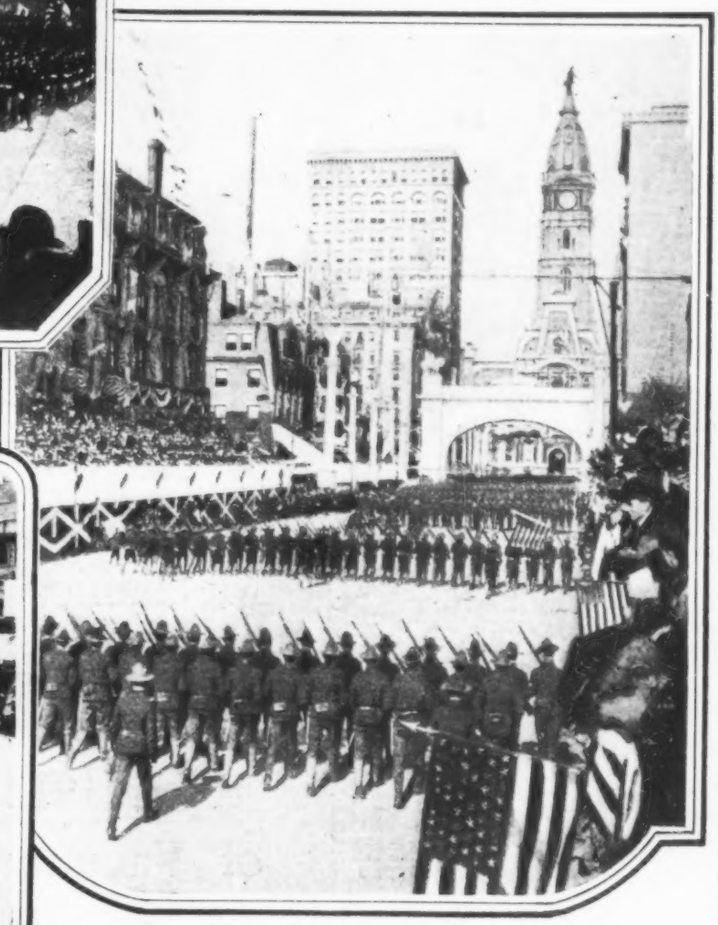
On May 23, 1865, the armies of the United States returning from the Civil War were reviewed at Washington.

From a sketch by W. T. Crane, LESLIE'S special artist, which appeared in the issue of LESLIE'S for June 10, 1865.

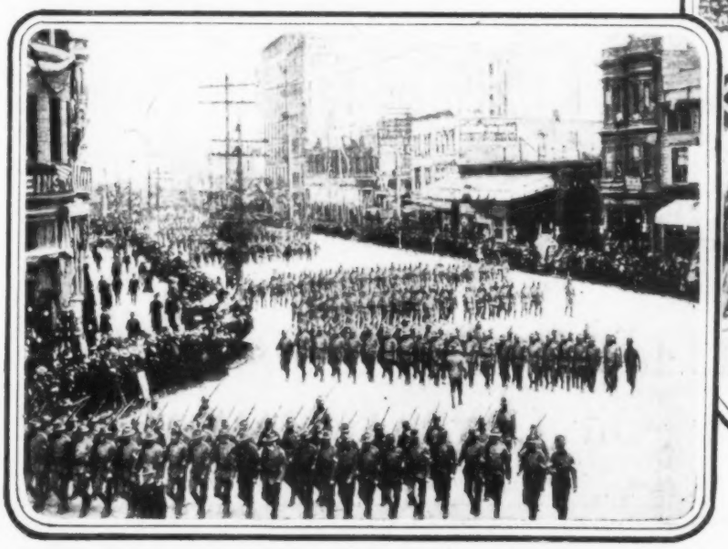


The most striking and picturesque event of Admiral Dewey's reception in New York, September, 1899. The city and harbor as they appeared illuminated in honor of the returning hero of Manila Bay and his victorious sailors.

Sailors from the flagship *Olympia* in the Dewey Day parade in Boston, October 14, 1899. Over 100,000 people gave the Admiral and his troops a riotous welcome during a two days' celebration.



The 1st Delaware Regiment marching in review before President McKinley at the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee, October 25, 1898. All of the photographs on this page are reproduced from the old files of LESLIE'S.



Homecoming welcome to the Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming Volunteers, September, 1898, at San Francisco, after months of fighting in the jungles of the Philippines.

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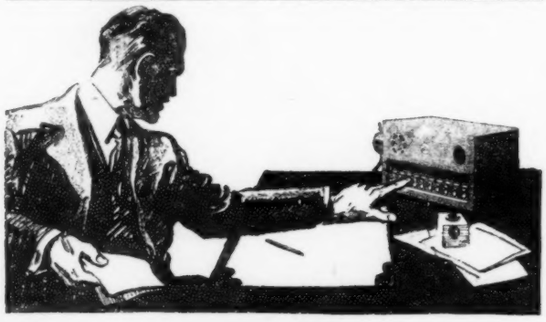

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Watching *the* Nation's Business

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Reforming Congress

CONGRESS draws $6,000 a day in salary. During the short session of three months Congress put through the Revenue bill, which in reality was left over from the previous session, the Victory Loan bill, the Rivers and Harbors, the wheat guarantee and a few lesser measures. Labor is receiving high wages, but so is Congress when results are considered in a session such as the one just closed. The conditions were unusual, of course, but the contest between the executive and the legislative branches has just begun, and there may be more deadlocks in the future. Bill jams at the end of the short session of Congress are nothing new, because all the work must be packed into approximately two months. Convening the first Monday in December, with a Christmas recess following after, neither House gets down to business until January. From then until March 4, the program calls for hurry and sometimes careless practice in order to get through. If any small group of members desires, action can be blocked in the Senate, or hopelessly delayed. The Senate is the only legislative body in the world which is entirely subject to the will of the minority, Senator Thomas maintains. After a prolonged filibuster two years ago a modified closure rule was adopted, but under the amendment unanimous consent is required for Senatorial action, and that is difficult to obtain. There are ample opportunities for reforms if the next Congress wishes to make them, but both Republicans and Democrats have seen the time when their power as the minority was used in controlling the situation. Conditions may be duplicated some day, and the Senate, moreover, is slow to break its precedents. But why not change the opening day of Congress? Elected in November, a member in the regular order does not begin his duties until thirteen months later. This is not business. Advancement of the date and an early consideration of the supply bills would be an inauguration of modern methods.

Tyranny

Amendment of the espionage law to meet new conditions is needed. "When a nation is at war many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured as long as men fight, and no court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right," Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court has said in upholding the courts in an appeal case. But the war is over, and new laws are more to be desired than that there should be a pardoning of the persons convicted under the old. The exercise of an arbitrary power in a government like that of the United States should be avoided whenever possible. Men clothed with a little brief authority are inclined to wax tyrannical. It has been demonstrated under the army discipline, and in the court martials, and the people of the country are protesting. The spirit is even to be discovered on the bench from which justice is supposed to be dispensed. Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis out in Chicago has ordered a witness to remove his wrist watch, saying that no man should be permitted to wear one who did not belong to the army or the navy. Despotism in large or small quantities is not suitable for a democracy.

Saving the Sunshine

Because some farmers missed their milk trains last year two separate bills were introduced in the Sixty-Fifth Congress, and a rider was tacked to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, to repeal the daylight saving law. The bills died in committee and the agricultural measure failed of passage. Consequently there will be an hour of daylight saved in each of the 210 days during which the hands of the clock will be turned back, following the first Sunday in April. Defenders of the measure claim financial, physical and moral benefits. There will be more recreation in the afternoon daylight hours, and early retiring is held to be morally uplifting. Getting down to gross figures, the National War Garden Commission reports 5,285,000 home gardens planted last year. With 25 working days in each of the seven months, this gives 182 extra hours of time. If each gardener worked this extra hour in his plot, there would be added an aggregate of 961,870,000 hours of extra time to the country's wealth. With 8,760 hours in a year, the staggering total of 109,803 years of 24-hour days is obtained, which is equivalent to the combined efforts of three score men working steadily on union scale since the time of Adam. The Playground and Recreation Association of America has estimated a saving of $8,000,000 in gas and electric light and one and one-half million tons of coal last year through the law. Despite the apparent loss to them, electric light companies have backed the measure, while industrial and commercial establishments have been strong in its support, as tending to improve the health of their employees and to lessen errors in clerical work and accidents in shops. Every leading country in Europe practices daylight saving. Germany began it with the war, and considers it one of the greatest of that nation's reconstruction assets. Yet with these manifest advantages, it took the world a century and a half to adopt the simple method advocated by Benjamin Franklin, who, while on a mission to England, figured on the number of candles the Londoners might save by early rising, and then came back to America with the great scheme, but failed to get a hearing from his countrymen.

Endangering the Victory Loan

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Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

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Here, then is first-hand evidence of the *uniform economy*, built into Goodyear Solid Tires, which has led so many business men to adopt them.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR

AKRON

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During the war, because of the great demands made upon us by the Government, and due to the shortage of material and labor, we were compelled to disappoint many firms who wanted to install the—

Dictograph
System of Interior Telephones

Do not confuse with dictating machines

We are again prepared to accept orders

and are happy in announcing that the Dictograph is now ready to do its share in the reconstruction period facing American executives.

No wasted steps—no misspent energy—no needless errors

The Dictograph is the last word in *Interior Telephone Systems* and is in daily use by over 50,000 leading executives in every line of business, large and small, throughout the country.

It can be used where only 2 or 3 stations are necessary, and is sufficiently elastic to meet the requirements of the larger organizations, using 10-20-30-40—up to 100 or more stations, depending upon the inter-communication requirements.

Let us show you on your own desk—in your own office, bank, plant or factory—how the Dictograph will simplify and expedite the work of every executive and employe in your organization—how it will enable each to do more work, better work, quicker work; and yet permit each man to remain at his own desk or within his own department.

May we give you an actual working, talking, 5-minute demonstration?

Let us show you how the famous loud-speaking Master Station gives the executive the "right of way," at the same time affording complete, direct and efficient inter-office and inter-department communication—how the voice is heard as perfectly as if the party talking were in the same room sitting at your desk—how you can hold conferences, dictate letters, receive reports, give orders, talk to callers—all without effort and without leaving your desk!

Send for "An Essay on Executive Efficiency"

We want to send this booklet, free, to every interested executive with an inter-communication problem, whether bank, office, store, factory, plant or Goveramental department. It will show you how to analyze your inter-communication problems, and how to lighten the burden of routine that tends to smother you and your other creative executives.

Send for your copy now—check the Coupon.

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You may give us a 5-minute Demonstration of the Dictograph, with the understanding that it places the undersigned under no obligations.

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You may mail "An Essay on Executive Efficiency," which analyzes the problem of inter-communication, and its relation to successful and economical conduct of modern business.

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Watching *the* Nation's Business

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Reforming Congress

CONGRESS draws $6,000 a day in salary. During the short session of three months Congress put through the Revenue bill, which in reality was left over from the previous session, the Victory Loan bill, the Rivers and Harbors, the wheat guarantee and a few lesser measures. Labor is receiving high wages, but so is Congress when results are considered in a session such as the one just closed. The conditions were unusual, of course, but the contest between the executive and the legislative branches has just begun, and there may be more deadlocks in the future. Bill jams at the end of the short session of Congress are nothing new, because all the work must be packed into approximately two months. Convening the first Monday in December, with a Christmas recess following after, neither House gets down to business until January. From then until March 4, the program calls for hurry and sometimes careless practice in order to get through. If any small group of members desires, action can be blocked in the Senate, or hopelessly delayed. The Senate is the only legislative body in the world which is entirely subject to the will of the minority, Senator Thomas maintains. After a prolonged filibuster two years ago a modified closure rule was adopted, but under the amendment unanimous consent is required for Senatorial action, and that is difficult to obtain. There are ample opportunities for reforms if the next Congress wishes to make them, but both Republicans and Democrats have seen the time when their power as the minority was used in controlling the situation. Conditions may be duplicated some day, and the Senate, moreover, is slow to break its precedents. But why not change the opening day of Congress? Elected in November, a member in the regular order does not begin his duties until thirteen months later. This is not business. Advancement of the date and an early consideration of the supply bills would be an inauguration of modern methods.

Tyranny

Amendment of the espionage law to meet new conditions is needed. "When a nation is at war many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured as long as men fight, and no court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right." Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court has said in upholding the courts in an appeal case. But the war is over, and new laws are more to be desired than that there should be a pardoning of the persons convicted under the old. The exercise of an arbitrary power in a government like that of the United States should be avoided whenever possible. Men clothed with a little brief authority are inclined to wax tyrannical. It has been demonstrated under the army discipline, and in the court martials, and the people of the country are protesting. The spirit is even to be discovered on the bench from which justice is supposed to be dispensed. Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis out in Chicago has ordered a witness to remove his wrist watch, saying that no man should be permitted to wear one who did not belong to the army or the navy. Despotism in large or small quantities is not suitable for a democracy.

Saving the Sunshine

Because some farmers missed their milk trains last year two separate bills were introduced in the Sixty-Fifth Congress, and a rider was tacked to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, to repeal the daylight saving law. The bills died in committee and the agricultural measure failed of passage. Consequently there will be an hour of daylight saved in each of the 210 days during which the hands of the clock will be turned back, following the first Sunday in April. Defenders of the measure claim financial, physical and moral benefits. There will be more recreation in the afternoon daylight hours, and early retiring is held to be morally uplifting. Getting down to gross figures, the National War Garden Commission reports 5,285,000 home gardens planted last year. With 25 working days in each of the seven months, this gives 182 extra hours of time. If each gardener worked this extra hour in his plot, there would be added an aggregate of 961,870,000 hours of extra time to the country's wealth. With 8,760 hours in a year, the staggering total of 109,803 years of 24-hour days is obtained, which is equivalent to the combined efforts of three score men working steadily on union scale since the time of Adam. The Playground and Recreation Association of America has estimated a saving of $8,000,000 in gas and electric light and one and one-half million tons of coal last year through the law. Despite the apparent loss to them, electric light companies have backed the measure, while industrial and commercial establishments have been strong in its support, as tending to improve the health of their employees and to lessen errors in clerical work and accidents in shops. Every leading country in Europe practices daylight saving. Germany began it with the war, and considers it one of the greatest of that nation's reconstruction assets. Yet with these manifest advantages, it took the world a century and a half to adopt the simple method advocated by Benjamin Franklin, who, while on a mission to England, figured on the number of candles the Londoners might save by early rising, and then came back to America with the great scheme, but failed to get a hearing from his countrymen.

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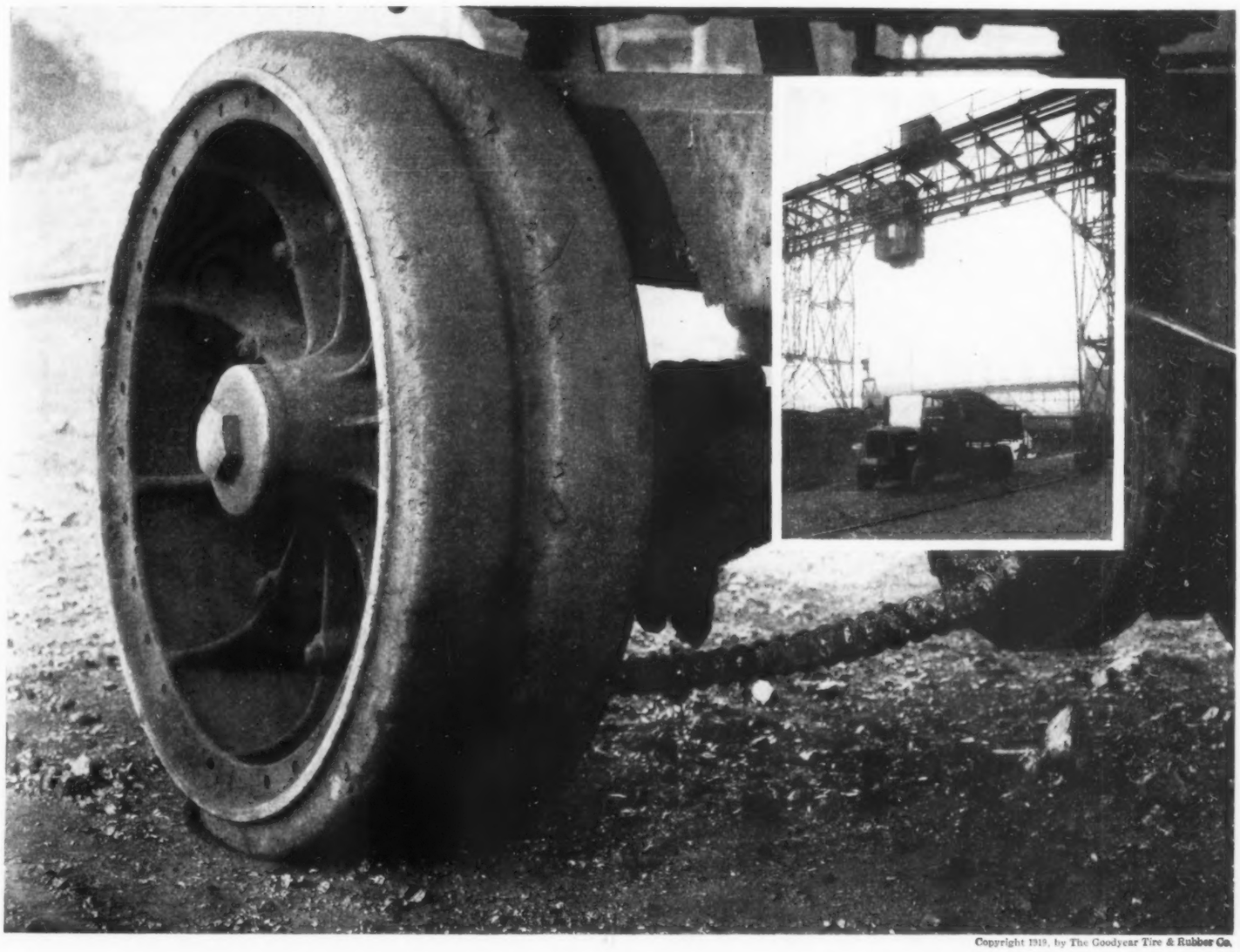

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THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR

AKRON

4,791,172 REASONS for Outdoor Sports

Every War-trained Man a Living Example of the Benefits of Physical Exercise

There were over 4,791,172 men in the military service of our government on the day the armistice was signed.
The high degree of physical fitness attained by the men who are returning from overseas and army training camps is the greatest object lesson on the value of physical training this nation has ever had. Outdoor sports will help them hold the gains of army training. If you—a civilian—have been lax in regard to physical exercise—
take up some form of athletic activity.
It will strengthen your physical fibre, steady your nerves, add to your reserve of vitality, and increase your personal efficiency.

WILSON
Sporting Goods

The government bought millions of dollars worth of sporting goods for the boys in service—much of it was "Wilson." It has been a big factor in the physical training of our soldiers and sailors.
The Wilson line includes equipment and apparel for baseball, golf, tennis, football, basket ball, soccer, fishing, swimming, gymnasium and track. Wilson superiority is recognized by leaders in every sport.

Sold by Leading Dealers everywhere
Look up the Wilson dealer in your vicinity, he is well worth knowing and we will be glad to furnish you his name.

Send for Big Free Catalog
Our new Sporting Goods catalog for spring and summer or our fishing tackle catalog will be mailed upon request. Address Thos. E. Wilson & Co., 701-757 N. Sangamon Street, Chicago.

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THERE IS WILSON EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY SPORT

Experiences *with* Photograph Censors

Continued from page 444

upon crawling through the swamp to look back at our lines. The Swede would not allow me to go alone, but I shall never forget his reproachful eyes. His two weeks of accompanying me had been assigned to him in lieu of a vacation!

It is human to believe that the fish that got away are biggest. One of the *coups* of the war was to possess a photographic permit issued by the Italian Admiralty at Venice for use along the sea front and on the Lower Piave which was under the marines. The censor retained about thirty of my negatives of the battle of Zuccherino. As these showed batteries which were abnormally near the Austrian lines, probably the censor was justified. I shall continue to believe (unless they eventually turn up to disprove such belief) that those pictures were quite supreme achievements. As for the Italian army, I applied for a permit and was told that it would take at least five days before it could be issued. In the meantime I was told to use the camera. I continued for two months, and at the end of that time the permit was still pending. However, there was evidently faulty *liaison* between the permit office and the censor—or a very courteous blindness—for the censor asked no question about my permit. With Italian *politesse*, while it was forbidden to publish several pictures submitted to the censor, I was allowed upon my honor as an Allied correspondent to keep and take out of the country all of the negatives.

During the exciting days of last July and August, traveling on American passes, I found myself as often as not along the French lines, as the American divisions were then scattered all along the front. The camera slung over my shoulder was never seriously objected to. When I have been definitely with the French, I have generally known the officers quite well and they have never bothered to ask for that impossible piece of paper, a French permit for photography. After four years of fighting the French army has realized that some red tape can never be unwound and that some rules exist to be ignored. The nearest approach to a French permit was to secure, after an ordeal with the bureaucracy, an order reading that a *poilu* in the photographic section had been detailed to accompany the correspondent and to take the photographs. These soldier-photographers were all of them good-natured, most agreeable *garçons* who turned up for a week's trip with only a half dozen plates which they shot off the first half of the first day.

The whole tale of the British censorship may be summed up by saying that it began with the egg. *The private camera was not allowed on the British front.* A rigid pledge had to be taken before the correspondent set foot in the British zone that nothing photographic was in his luggage. I hoped until the eleventh hour that something in the way of pure luck would turn up to show a loophole—but I was face to face with British tradition. The continuous demand by the English press that England should have publicity in America for her war effort had eventually created a most elaborate system of hospitality on the front for visiting correspondents, but the idea that there was any need to go beyond the official photographs furnished by the army to illustrate pages for America was never conceded.

Perversely, the best opportunity that I ever saw to exhibit almost everything that can be expressed about war through a single photograph was the landscape leading away from the Menin road at Ypres. It was a rarely brilliant day with a white light of actinic value almost unknown to northern France. That view was the epitome of devastation. The earth's surface at Ypres is a horrible thing. And out of that hellish swamp, as if supremely to brand forever the composition of that picture on the memory, were pointed the noses of at least two score of dead tanks—giant monsters, rusting there in the mud, where the shells of the enemy had finally stopped their almost invincible advance.

That picture was censored before it was taken. Much later—after the armistice—I passed over that same road. It was just before darkness and the mists were hanging all about. All that could be done was to point the camera down at some nearby dead monster and take a time exposure.

When America entered the war and the vanguard under General Pershing had actually crossed the seas, the demand for photographs of the Yankees in France pressed the publishers to use anything which was pictorially available. However, Washington was evidently too busy with the business of popularizing the war to stop to pay much attention to this demand for pictures. Somebody, that inevitable and ubiquitous somebody, conceived the idea that we ought to follow the British system of no cameras except the official ones, and this decree was announced to the publishing world as the final arrangement. Briefly, this was to be the history of any photograph before it could reach the desk of an American editor: First, a censorship in France by an officer familiar with conditions in the field; second, a censorship by the War College in Washington; third, a "moral" censorship by the photographic section of the Committee on Public Information.

If the official photographs from France were to have no competitors, it can be understood that they could become decidedly aged without losing their human interest news value entirely. Any photograph having to pass such a triple censorship was likely to be either a snow scene for July publication, or green fields for January. This inevitable hiatus which the publishers foresaw did not promise to be particularly well received by readers who had been educated by such magazines as LESLIE'S to have their pictorial news of the war hurried to America with delays eliminated instead of created.

The protests raised by the editors a year and a half ago were discounted at Washington on the assumption that they were put forward through self-interest. The history of the past eighteen months has proved that they were based on common sense and foresight. The linking-up of the photographic section of the Signal Corps and the Committee on Public Information never proved to be a good working arrangement. Individuals made strenuous efforts to put through work, and changes a-plenty were continually made in the rules for distribution, but all attempts to simplify matters apparently only added to the confusion. In December of 1918 much of the July field work was not available for distribution to the press, and today the splendid photographs taken of the Argonne fighting in September and October have never had the chance to tell their story.

In one of the late months of 1917 a member of the C. P. I. came to New York from Washington and asked the editors of the magazines which used news pictures to attend a meeting. He asked for their aid to help in popularizing the war. He described the proposed system of distribution. This system entirely did away with any possibility for "exclusives." That a magazine such as LESLIE'S will pay a substantial price for the cream of news photographs has been the spur to the profession of photography which has created the standard which readers both appreciate and demand. Be that as it may, the answer of the C. P. I. was that the war was being waged for democracy, and democracy meant catering to no special interests. Photographs were to be sold at a standard price to anybody who came to the counter.

Continued on page 456

Heavier Trucks Spend More Gas Hauling Themselves than the Maxwell Uses at Peak Load

IT hates to pay tire, gasoline and repair bills. It never wastes a minute, a motion or an opportunity to reduce expenses and produce results. The $5000 five-ton truck brought down to every man's size and pocket book.

Guaranteed in strength and deed. Goes anywhere. Does any work. Suits anybody. Shirks no load. Fears no road. Two years in the experimental shop and two years in action. Owned by over hundreds of firms in every trade and industry of America. Serving many hundred different sorts of business and not a repentant customer to date. Bigger trucks use more gas to haul their dead weight than Maxwell spends on maximum loads. Large enough for 90% of users. 10-foot carrying space.

Worm drive construction—boasted feature of the most exclusive trucks in the world. Electric lights and generator. 2400 pounds. Built it right to get it light.

Chassis $1085 f.o.b. Detroit. Pays its way from day to day.

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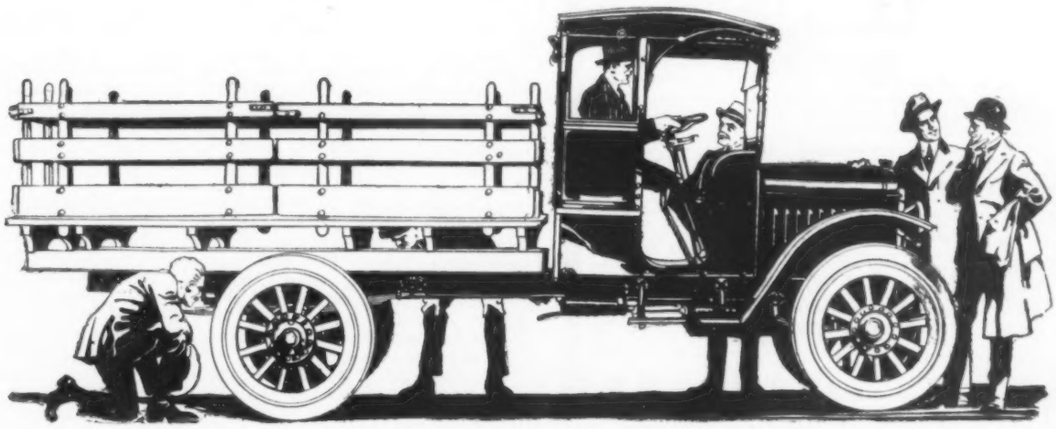

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$4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 & $8.00

IF you have been paying $10.00 to $12.00 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W.L.Douglas $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W.L.Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W.L.Douglas to protect his customers. The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W.L.Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

For sale by 106 W.L.Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from factory by mail, Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

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President W.L.DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY, 151 SPARK STREET, BROCKTON - - MASS.

The "VICTORY" PENNANT

Any Battle or Service Army, Navy, Marine—$1 Postpaid

Every home should have one of these beautiful pennants, with official coat of arms. Chateau-Thierry; St. Mihiel; North Sea; U. S. S. New York; 2nd Division—any camp, action, ship or division—$1 postpaid. Pillow tops, $2.

BROADWAY SPECIALTY CO., 142 W. 17th St., New York

$289 Earned IN LESS THAN A MONTH

A New Business—Big Business

A Business to Enthuse Over—The "Ideal" Lawn Mower Sharpener

A new invention that sharpens lawn mowers scientifically—perfectly, wonderfully; does the work as nothing else can.

Mr. Francis says: "I have **sharpened** 289 Lawn Mowers so far this month, and I intend to make it 400." He charged $1.00 per mower. If he sharpened the full 400 mowers, he earned **$400 in One Month.** "IDEAL" paid for itself in less than a week.

A GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Wm. D. Troutner, Ill., says, "I have preference of Lawn Mower Sharpening from other towns 12 to 20 miles around." You can have the same kind of business.

Earns $22 One Day

Elmer Smiley, Albia, Ia., writes, "I have **sharpened** 22 lawn mowers today."—$22.00 daily earnings is some money.

E. W. McCormick says: "Have had **"Ideal"** only 15 days—**sharpened** 117 mowers, plenty of work ahead." That is making

$117 In Two Weeks

You Start Now No town too small. Lawn Mowers all dull—owner doesn't know where to get it sharpened. Mowing the lawn dreaded because of dull or improperly sharpened mower. Lawn mowing healthful, invigorating and pleasant when mower is "Ideally" sharpened. You do the work scientifically—you are in big demand.

Lawn Mowers Sharpened to Razor Edge

People glad—owners delight in mowing lawn with mower sharpened on an "*Ideal*." Mower runs light—click—click—click—and the grass is cut. Build permanent business for yourself. Start now!

Write Today GET OUR PROPOSITION

If you are **honest** we will arrange for payments. **FREE**—we have detailed illustrated book to send you. Write today for our proposition.

The Root-Heath Mfg. Co.
Department 32
Bell & High Sts.
Plymouth, Ohio

Use This—Mail It Today!

ROOT-HEATH MFG. CO.
Bell & High Sts., Dept. 32 Plymouth, Ohio

Send me at once details of your complete proposition.

Name _____

Address _____

Experiences *with* Photograph Censors

Continued from page 454

The representative of LESLIE'S suggested that there could be no question that special interests were being served if a selection of twenty-five or thirty photographs of especial news interest should be made each week and exhibited for a day and then be put up at auction separately. Anybody would have the privilege of bidding for any print and if successful in the bidding would possess exclusive publication rights enduring for three weeks after publication date. This proposal was not accepted.

I was booked to sail for France the last of November. It seemed rather an idle junket to go to Washington to "lobby" for the correspondent's camera, but there is always some satisfaction in at least saying what one believes. The C. P. I. listened, but replied that the rules had been determined upon and could not be changed. I then took up the question of the possibility of having army photographers in France take special photographs to illustrate special articles. Even if such photographs, under the rules, could not be exclusives and would have to go through the regular channels, at least the publication for which they were intended should have the opportunity of securing them immediately upon their release from the final censorship. The objection to this scheme was that the correspondent in France would not be allowed under the censorship to cable, or mail, the number of any negative, or its caption. However, if the Signal Corps wished to make some sort of special arrangement for the correspondents which could come under the rules, that was up to the Signal Corps. I was warned that I might find the Signal Corps rather short tempered toward further discussion. However, I found the officer in command very willing to listen to anything that I had to say, although, as he smilingly said, he had to contess that he was a definitely prejudiced listener.

"First, let me tell you a true story," he said. "I think you will then agree with my position. I was once in favor, myself, of correspondents carrying cameras. But I was convinced to the contrary by this story: A correspondent was visiting a battery position in France. He took a group photograph of the officers and men standing by one of the guns. This photograph was censored, passed, and published. Eventually the publication found its way to Germany. In the distant background could be seen a church spire. This had been unnoticed by the censor. However, some officer in the German intelligence section recognized the spire, and by studying the map of that sector was able to figure out the location of the battery. The German guns were turned loose with disastrous effect. I ask you, as a patriotic American, would you be willing for the sake of carrying a camera to be responsible, even through such a remote chance, for the endangering of one American life?"

I was rather staggered. I did not wish to be responsible for the loss of one American life, but the story did not convince me.

I argued: "You intend to take official photographs, do you not? This photograph was censored by the military. Wasn't it the censor's fault that that spire remained in the picture, and would there have been any greater likelihood that he would have censored the spire if it had been an official instead of an unofficial photograph? As long as photographs are going to be taken, why discriminate merely because of a censor's error?"

"I see your point," said the major generously, "but you forget that the official photographs will be taken by soldiers, that is, by the military itself."

I argued in return that the Signal Corps was enlisting its operators from the ranks of civilian photographers, and that the putting of a uniform on a man would not give him a censoring sixth sense. In the end it must always be the responsibility of the censor.

I was told to draw up my points in logical order and that an officer of the Signal Corps would take up the subject again with the war college. I talked over with this officer two plans, the first being that credentialed correspondents be given the privilege of carrying cameras with the American forces, and that the negatives be turned over to the Signal Corps laboratory to be developed, examined, and censored. The second scheme was to have army operators detailed to take special photographs, the publication to bear the charges, and that these photographs were to be delivered to the correspondent's publication from Washington immediately upon their release.

In the meantime, over in France, an arrangement somewhat resembling the second scheme was in process of being tried out by the officers of the Signal Corps. However, it was found to be in conflict with too many orders and did not work well in conjunction with the C. P. I. rules of distribution for army prints. Captain "Joe" Marshall, of the photographic section of the Signal Corps, a newspaper man in civilian life, as were most of his confrères, was working out a scheme which was almost identical in detail with the first plan which I had pleaded for.

As a matter of fact it was not considered the wisest propaganda to publish too much about our men in training through that first winter. We were not in the actual lines and the British and the French were—they were fighting and dying. We might be confident about what we would do, but it was playing too simply into the hands of enemy propagandists to keep reiterating always only what we hoped to do. We swallowed hard and took a good many sharp innuendos without reply in those days. The history of that time will record that it was the opportunity of the American Red Cross to carry the dead weight of our seeming inactivity by showing a visible activity which even by its appearance of lavishness (American variety) would tend to uphold the French morale. This was good propaganda for the hour.

Thus those American cameras which were in France were busy at work at Evian, at Lyons, and everywhere where there was Red Cross activity. By luck I happened to be at the great Red Cross caserne for French children at Toul when the American First Division moved into the lines. The French commandant at Toul courteously sent a note by courier to General Bullard, who replied that he would send a note to Paris where permits must be obtained, but that cameras were unknown at the front. I took the first train to Paris and within twenty-four hours had the necessary "white pass" to the front. There has always been a very agreeable lack of red tape in the "visitor's bureau." I then went to the Signal Corps to re-inquire, without enthusiasm, about photographs and received the electrical news that at last the scheme had just gone through. I started back to Toul with an actual and *bona fide* photographic permit.

It has been about a year since I wrote the story of that visit to our first "front" for LESLIE'S and those first photographs from the American lines were published.

The rule allowing photographic permits to correspondents was never abrogated. I never heard of an instance in which the privilege was abused. The American arrangement for issuing permits and for carrying through the censorship has been the most liberal and the most efficient which I have encountered on any front and the officers in charge have never allowed the system to become tied by red tape. Of course the convenience of the correspondent was not the end. Facilities were granted because he was the news gatherer for a hundred million interested people three thousand miles away.

PACKARD VALUE MAKES PRICE INSIGNIFICANT

Which is Better Business? $4,000 for 100,000 Miles— or $3,000 for 50,000 Miles?

PROFESSIONAL appraisers say that the usual rules for writing off depreciation do not apply to the average motor truck.

Their experience shows that in many cases the truck is discarded before its value is covered. In others the maker goes out of business, and parts are hard to obtain. Out of 109 truck builders listed in 1911 less than a dozen and a half are in business today.

* * *

Packard depreciation is a known quantity. It is written off at the same rate as that of any fine machinery.

The low rate of Packard depreciation is responsible for the remarkable resale values of Packard Trucks.

There is always a market for a Packard.

The stability of the house is partly responsible for this condition — Packard parts for every model made are always available and at fair prices.

Packard design and engineering is chiefly responsible.

* * *

Which is better business?

To divide up $4,000 original investment among 100,000 miles of service—or $3,000 investment among only 50,000 miles of service.

Original cost of a truck means nothing except in percentage of total transportation cost.

The original cost of a Packard figures out probably a lower percentage than any other truck on the market.

And how can a truck that cannot show 100,000 miles of service try comparisons with a Packard!

* * *

Which is better at the end of three years? To have a utility value of two-thirds what you paid for each truck—or to have merely scrap value?

Let a business man buy efficient freight transportation and he buys an asset to his business. But if he buys a motor truck unrelated to the best uses he can put it to, he buys a liability.

Freight transportation economy is gained by using trucks with long life. The most expensive part of motor trucking service is the thousand dollars somebody tries to save at the start.

The first step in placing trucking on an economy basis is to get in touch with the Packard Freight Transportation Department. It is there for the benefit of owners and drivers of any truck whatever.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit*

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When you see red, and your teeth come together with a click, and you could break a chair or something—don't do it! Grab your pipe, jam it full of good tobacco and light it *right away*. A few minutes later you'll be glad you did so.

But in that few minutes you want a pipe that won't talk back. You want a

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The Wellington is the real thing, right through. The bowl is genuine French briar, seasoned by our own process, so as to break in sweet and mellow. The bit is solid vulcanite. The workmanship is fine.

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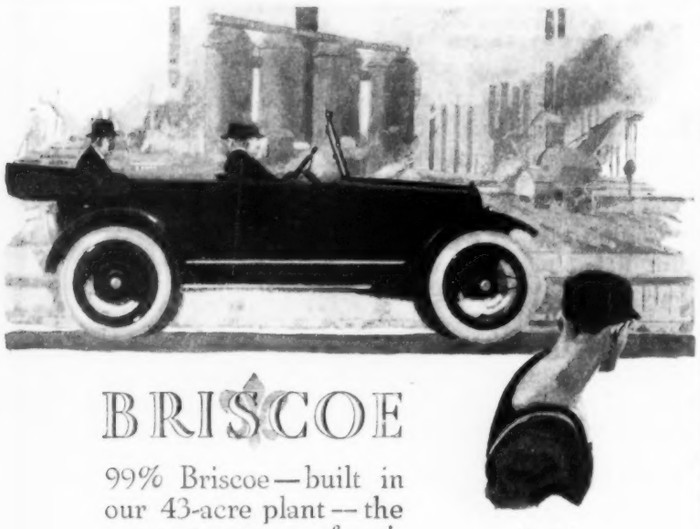

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BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION
JACKSON MICHIGAN

99% BRISCOE BUILT

Turning *the* Spotlight *on* Mexico

Continued from page 437

open and functioning. Some of the best minds Mexico has produced, both young men and those connected with education for many years, are giving themselves to solving the difficult educational problems. Trains are running on all lines; crops are more universally planted than for a long time. Now these are the things we would like the people of the United States to know. . . .

"Of course bandits plunder different parts of the country, and we have not yet been able to catch all assassins and robbers. We can not set policemen to follow every individual in the Republic, but what country after long years of war has not found these conditions? . . .

"Have you been to Tampico? That is the center, it seems to me, of most of the misunderstanding between the United States and Mexico. We are trying to do everything in our power to give protection to Americans in that district, but find some of them unwilling to cooperate. Contributions given to Pelaez by certain organizations enable him to carry on his nefarious business. Complaints have been made that bandits attack paymasters, and of course we know that is true. The government has given orders that no payroll be sent out without official escort. There have been cases, however, when escorts were not accepted, and bandits were notified when paymasters would pass, so that they might be assaulted and the money taken, thus giving aid to bandits without appearing to do so."

In explanation, let it be understood that Carranza controls the ports of Tampico and Tuxpan, from which the oil is shipped. A few miles inland the Carranza power ends and that of General Pelaez begins. Carranza collects the export duties, which are heavy, and Pelaez collects tribute in return for undertaking to protect the operators from murder and robbery. His imposts, too, are heavy. As his brother, Ignacio Pelaez, lives in New York City and represents him in the United States, it hardly seems necessary for American paymasters to take the risk of being murdered by over-enthusiastic collectors of tribute, as ingenuously suggested by the President.

At a public discussion of Mexican affairs held at the Hotel Astor, in New York City, recently, Ira Williams, a prominent attorney of Philadelphia, made the statement that within the preceding fortnight a Standard Oil representative had been beaten almost to death and robbed of $10,000, a paymaster of the Texas Oil Company had been robbed of $4,000, and two Americans had been murdered, all in the Tampico district.

On the same occasion Dr. Norman Bridge, of the Hausteca Oil Company, stated that during January no less than 13 trains on five different railways had been attacked and robbed; and that during the past year there occurred in the oil district 80 robberies, 25 murders and 20 outrageous assaults, many of them upon women. All these victims were Americans, but knowledge of these occurrences was not allowed to reach the newspapers. Since the above facts have been made public they have not been denied.

A detailed list of 113 bandit outrages perpetrated in the oil region since August, 1917, has been filed with the State Department in Washington. As a result of these assaults and murders more than $180,000 has been stolen. Complicity on the part of Carranza's troops has been shown.

News has been kept from the daily press of the recent unsuccessful attempts of Carranza to capture the oil-producing district. Battles between his troops and those of Pelaez and General Diaz have occurred recently at Tierra Amarilla, Cedral and Tepetlaxco, all in the State of Vera Cruz, and in each engagement the government forces were routed. Pelaez still holds the oil fields and collects the tribute.

The National Reorganization Army of Mexico, of which Felix Diaz, nephew of the late President Porfirio Diaz, is commander, is undoubtedly giving the Carranza government a lot of worry. The romantic story told of General Diaz is that less than two years ago he landed in Mexico with four followers, and that now he has directly under his command, and under the command of affiliated chiefs, 40,000 armed and disciplined adherents. This force claims to be fighting—in the irregular way peculiar to Mexico—for the restitution of the constitution of 1857. Carranza forced his way into power under the watchword of the constitution, but it wasn't the constitution of Jaurez and Diaz that he meant, evidently, for he made a new one to suit himself—the constitution of Queretaro—which, among other things, provides that owners of oil lands may be robbed of their properties regardless of the validity of their titles.

October 1, 1918, the chiefs of the National Reorganization Army, headed by General Diaz, issued a proclamation declaring their adherence to the legitimate constitution and telling a few things about the Carranza faction. Sr. Lic. Pedro del Villar, representative of the National Reorganization Army in New York City, when asked if the conditions recited in the proclamation continue in Mexico, said:

"Unfortunately they do continue, and in a greater degree than ever. I have positive and recent information from Mexico that conditions are worse than they were last October, and the crimes of the Carrancistas are more flagrant and notorious. Moreover, I assure you that not one statement in the proclamation is exaggerated or overdrawn. In fact, words can not describe the condition of my unhappy country."

Now let us see what the opponents of Carranza have to say about him and his government. We quote from the official translation of the proclamation:

"The legitimate constitution of February 5th, 1859, has been supplanted through the use of brute force. . . . Venustiano Carranza, basing his rights on the Carrancista constitution, has had himself elected President by his followers in arms—who have shared with him the rich spoils in the plunder of the nation—and, by force of might, have refused to allow the vote to those citizens who were independent or did not belong to his faction. . . .

"It is well known in international circles that the so-called ideals of the Carrancismo have always been and still are robbery and plunder, and as the means to accomplish this, exile and assassination. The national treasure has been dissipated, the banks have been robbed and closed, the factories despoiled and set afire, the fields laid barren, commerce has been plundered and later on monopolized in its most productive lines by Carranza followers, disguised with the rights of the Federal Army.

"The wealthy class have been driven from their homes and their goods have been confiscated to be consumed in the orgies of the Carrancista government.

"The Carrancista plunder was not confined to any one class of people, and to insure that no one would escape, the colossal fraud of the paper money was implanted by force—a calamity that our country in her lowest periods of national life had never suffered.

"Public education, which is the basis of the greatness of all countries, has been regulated to a municipal function of secondary importance, when the hopes and wishes of the nation and the modern necessities of progress and culture impose its elevation and federalization.

"Our country and all those nations that have a direct bearing on our interna-

Continued on page 460

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Inflamed gums—a cause of loose teeth

PYORRHEA is undoubtedly a vital danger to both gums and teeth. Tender gums indicate it, and with it come loosening teeth. Imperceptibly at first, the gums recede from the normal gum line. They inflame. They present many tiny openings for millions of bacteria to attack the unenameled tooth base. Tooth-base decay quickly follows. Even if the cavity be filled and the tooth saved, the gums continue to recede. Remember, too, that inflamed and bleeding gums act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infecting joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

Against this Pyorrhea, Riggs' Disease, ordinary tooth pastes are powerless. Yet Pyorrhea attacks four out of five people who are over forty, and many under this age. But Forhan's—if used in time and used consistently—positively prevents Pyorrhea. It is a scientific tooth cleanser as well. Brush your teeth with it. See how promptly bleeding or gum tenderness ceases and how your teeth are kept white and clean.

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Turning *the* Spotlight *on* Mexico

Continued from page 458

tional life, expected that the Carrancismo would have satisfied its passions and hunger of plunder during the terrible preconstitutional period, and once that period was over and the pseudo constitution of Queretaro was issued, the electoral fraud perpetrated and Carranza in charge of the presidency, an era of relative tranquillity and concord would commence and make life bearable to the people of Mexico. Unfortunately Carranza and his followers have proven to be more criminal after being endowed with governmental powers than they were as revolutionists.

"The Carrancista faction has taken over the Mexican Republic as if the country were a patrimony coming to it, to the complete exclusion of all the citizens and the foreigners who are not Carrancistas.

"The Carrancista revolutionary leaders came from the lowest social extraction. However, at the present time they are the richest in the land. They live in an incessant orgy of abject immorality in palaces that have been confiscated, adorning themselves with jewels that have been stolen and throwing away the money which they have robbed from the wealthy classes and even the lower classes of the Carrancistas are crying out in indignation.

"Carranza, in his desire to rob and plunder, has imposed unbearable taxes, violating all economic laws of tributation, suppressing all activities, cruelly oppressing the taxpayers, and sinking the whole republic in bankruptcy.

"Defenseless women and children have been violated and grossly insulted.

"The banks have been robbed by the Carrancistas, their concessions made void and they themselves have been illegally closed. . . . Mines, which are some of the most important sources of our riches, have been consumed by the ambition of the Carrancistas, and many times flooded and abandoned. Industries have been stamped out; railroads are in the hands of the Carrancista hordes that work them for the exclusive benefit of their chiefs and against the interests of commerce.

"The Carrancismo has decreed taxes, more or less heavy, that deeply affect the oil industry of Mexico. But the situation is made worse by the fact that the Carrancista tribunals do not give justice to the sufferers who have to appeal for aid through diplomatic influences, to the detriment of our national dignity, because, unfortunately, in Mexico at the present time, justice and law do not exist.

"The members of the Catholic church in Mexico have been insulted, dishonored, robbed, tormented and sent into exile against all principles of humanity and of our own laws. . . . The Carrancismo has made of our country an individual patrimony to such an extent that it enjoys it and destroys it as it pleases, and expels or closes the doors of the country to all those nationals or foreigners who are not its accomplices in crime."

Here we have the conflicting statements of the two principal factions in Mexican politics. If the truth lies somewhere between them then the lot of the 90 per cent. of the Mexican people who take no part in the struggle for power makes purgatory look like a rest cure.

The Income Tax

Why not a School for Congressmen,
Their aiders and abettors!
To teach them plain "United States,"
The common brand of Letters!
To spare a common man, like me,
This costly legal Babel,
A product of illiterates,
The kitchen, or the stable!

I like to help good Uncle Sam!
If I could understand him,
If I could only figure out
How much I am to hand him!
I read my Income Tax Return,
I added and subtracted,
Until my brains were in a whirl
And all my thoughts distracted!

What do they mean, these teeming words?
My soul is patriotic,
And yet, my thinker's out of gear,
Or else I'm idiotic!
I scan the paper, up and down,
I almost took to liquor
To drown my sorrows, while the fog
Got every minute thicker!

I hied me to a legal-shop,
With quickly growing terror,
In fear of jail, or fine, or both,
For some default or error!
A desperate chance! Of course, it was!
But Uncle Sam was pressing,
And lawyer-men are not so wise,
But, mostly, good at guessing!

And lo! That legal sharp confessed
He could not understand it,
But something must be written down
Because the laws demand it;
And hence, I wrote the figure down
Exactly as he gave it,
And signed my name, in simple trust,
And made my affidavit!

Four Dollars went to Uncle Sam,
To grind his many axes!
And twenty to the lawyer-man
For guessing at the Taxes!
A strange experience! Rather sad!
It makes one very pensive!
It seems the Tax is not so high,
But English *is expensive!*

CHARLES IRVIN JUNKIN

Shows *in* New York

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Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as Chinese
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Booth	The Woman in Room 13	Mystery melodrama
Broadhurst	The Kiss Burglar	Musical rigmarole
Carnegie Hall	Concerts and lectures	Music by leading organizations and soloists
Central	Somebody's Sweetheart	Tuneful operetta
Cohan	A Prince There Was	George M. Cohan
Cohan & Harris	The Royal Vagabond	Rollicking satire on comic opera
Comedy	Toby's Bow	Southern comedy
Cort	The Better 'Ole	Bairnsfather humor
Criterion	Three Wise Fools	Sentimental comedy
Empire	Dear Brutus	Barrie charm
48th Street	The Net	Melodrama about mother love
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character play
Globe	The Honor of the Family	Otis Skinner
Harris	The Invisible Foe	Spiritualistic melodrama
Hippodrome	Everything	Immense spectacle
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty
Liberty	Moliere	New drama
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Lyric	The Unknown Purple	Genuine thriller
Maxine Elliott	Tea for Three	Exceptionally witty
Miller	Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans	Mrs. Fiske at her best
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Park	Opera Comique	Good singers in repertory
Playhouse	Forever After	Alice Brady in romantic play
Plymouth	Redemption	John Barrymore in colorful Tolstoi drama
Princess	Oh, My Dear!	Smart musical comedy
Punch and Judy	Portmanteau Plays	Unusual repertory
Republic	The Fortune Teller	Marjorie Rambeau
Selwyn	Tumble In	New musical show
Shubert	Good Morning, Judge!	Brisk musical comedy
Vanderbilt	The Little Journey	Character comedy
Vieux Colombier	Le Mariage de Figaro	Fine acting in French

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Bijou	A Sleepless Night	Bedroom farce
Casino	Some Time	Ed Wynn and girls
Eltinge	Up in Mabel's Room	Lingerie farce
44th Street	Sinbad	Al Jolson
39th Street	Keep It To Yourself	Lively farce
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Winter Garden	Monte Cristo, Jr.	Snappy extravaganza

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Agents: New 2 in 1 Reversible, Double-duty raincoat. One side rich tan dress coat, other side storm coat. Two coats for the price of one. Saves $10. Positively guaranteed waterproof or money back. Commission paid same day you write orders. No capital required. Great seller. Real money for agents. Parker Mfg. Co., 455 Rue St., Dayton, Ohio.

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What Asbestone Is

Like all other Johns-Manville Asbestos roofings, ASBESTONE is a mineral fabric, composed of Asbestos fibre, cemented together with natural asphalts. Gray mottled Asbestic finish on one side, smooth black surface on the other. May be laid either side to the weather. Rolls contain all necessary fasteners for laying. Can be applied by anyone.

Asbestone defies time and repels fire. The varying degrees of heat and cold leave it unchanged, because being *all-mineral*, there is nothing in it to disintegrate, dry out or rot. It never requires painting, and it will give years of service without the need or cost of repairs.

Ask Your Dealer to Show You Asbestone

Examine this roofing at your dealer's store. Let him tell you why it is the cheapest per year roofing.

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To the Trade: Our sales policy provides for the marketing of this material through recognized distributors and dealers. Address nearest branch for particulars.

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Whether you buy Asbestone, or any one of the other Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings, you can register your roof with us, which puts it on our records as Johns-Manville Roofing in Service. We then obligate ourselves to see that this roofing bears out all claims we make for it. It is our responsibility to see that it gives you the service promised.

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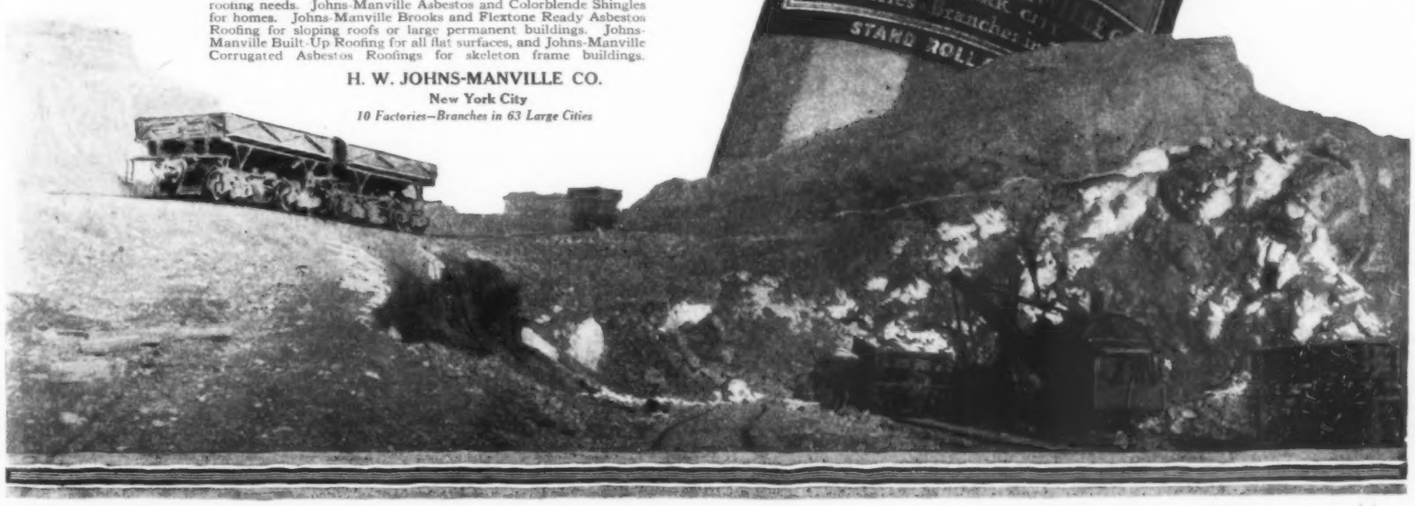

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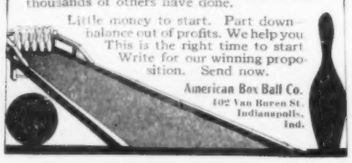

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Militarism Gets Its Body Blow

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

MONTHS ago Lloyd George declared there could be no assurance of world peace unless conscription were abolished on the Continent. In the last British election conscription was a big issue. By tradition the Britisher is opposed to conscript armies. The ex-Kaiser of Germany banked on the hold of this tradition upon the British mind, and was amazed when Great Britain accepted conscription as the price of victory. But the British workman is just as much opposed as ever to conscription in time of peace, and one of the pre-election pledges of Lloyd George was to dispense with conscription at home by forcing its abolition elsewhere. The British Premier has now won his biggest victory at the Peace Conference by convincing the Council of Ten that it should make the abolition of conscription in Germany a condition of peace. London hails this as the best news the world has heard since Waterloo, because the death of conscription in Germany is the first step toward the abolition of conscript armies everywhere else. One of our prime motives in entering the war was the destruction of militarism, and this move is the most direct step to that end. The American Mission accordingly gave support to the British Premier in his fight, but France, Italy and Japan were won over only after protracted debate.

Germany is to be limited to an army of 100,000, but this of itself would not be efficacious. After Jena Napoleon limited Prussia to an army of 42,000, but Prussia easily evaded the limitation by drafting and training successive classes with such rapidity that soon her entire man power was trained. This danger is met by making the enlistment period twelve years. The menace of the millions of veteran troops now possessed by Germany is to be overcome by placing her industrial plants under Allied inspection in order to prevent rearmament, the recreation of submarine and airplane fleets and the accumulation of poison gases. The dismantling of the Rhine forts will make complete the process of rendering Germany impotent. In 1914 Germany possessed great forces, superbly trained and perfectly equipped, and could not resist the temptation to hurl them against a world unprepared. The world has now decided to take that temptation away from her.

Speeding Up the Treaty

With the report from Paris of a speech by Secretary of State Lansing arguing for a speedy treaty of peace comes the unofficial report that a preliminary peace treaty will be placed before the German delegates, perhaps by the end of March, and that the League of Nations covenant will not be a part of it. Germany must have peace if she is to escape the Red Terror, which if allowed to sweep through Germany would soon threaten other lands. "Germany must be allowed to purchase food," says Secretary Lansing, "and to earn that food industrial conditions must be restored by a treaty of peace. It is not out of pity for the German people that this must be done, and done without delay, but because we, the victors in this war, will be the chief sufferers if it is not done." The report that the preliminary treaty will not contain the League of Nations covenant has caused rejoicing among all who have believed the two should be kept distinct and that the treaty should precede the League. Those, on the other hand, who have advocated the League of Nations as the first business of the Peace Conference, point out that the treaty referred to is only a preliminary draft, which will be subject to revision in the same way that the preliminary draft of the League of Nations constitution will be revised, and that the completed document will include the League of Nations constitution and the peace treaty proper.

Will Germany Take Her Medicine?

The Peace Conference will impose military conditions upon Germany more severe than had been anticipated. She will be stripped of all military power, will be shorn of territory on both the eastern and western frontiers, and will be compelled to pay an indemnity the amount of which will be limited only by her ability to pay. Will the German people swallow the dose? or will they rebel, overturn the Ebert Government, and turn the country over to Bolshevism? It is expected, of course, that the German delegates and the Ebert Government will offer strenuous objection to the severe terms proposed. They may even threaten to resign and let the Allied Powers meet the anarchy that would follow. But the Allied Powers have a powerful weapon to use against Germany without resorting to military force. Germany is crying for food. She must have food before next harvest or her people will starve. If the Ebert Government rejects the terms that are offered, they would have to accept the responsibility of the economic boycott the Allied Powers would enforce upon the country and the resultant starvation of the people. Germany, after having starved Poland and Serbia, after having started the war and waged it with indescribable frightfulness and cruelty, could make no appeal to the moral sense of humanity in order to escape the measure of just retribution the Allied Powers may impose upon her in the peace treaty. The people of Germany may not yet know the enormity of the crimes of which their leaders have been guilty. Drinking the cup of defeat to the bitter dregs will be an efficacious, if not a pleasant, way to bear this fact in upon their minds.

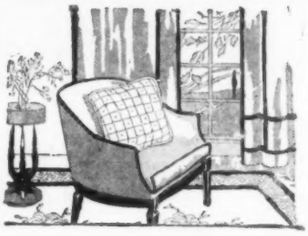
One of the Famous "Lost Battalion"

Continued from page 445

They were then asked if they would carry a message back to their own lines. This they refused. They were told to think it over, and were taken away under guard.

That night they escaped and made progress westward during the hours of darkness. When daylight came they found refuge under the bank of a small gully. Menger's companion was quite exhausted and toward evening his mind gave way and he began crying out for water. Menger tried holding his hand over the wounded man's mouth, but the Germans heard the cries and soon they were again prisoners. This time they were immediately sent to the rear. For the next few weeks Menger found himself quite a traveler, as he was sent from camp to camp, lying usually on the floor of a cattle car. Eventually he found himself in the hospital at Strasbourg, where there were several other wounded prisoners.

One day no nurses nor doctors came through the ward. In the afternoon, lying on his bed, he heard shooting in the streets and a great deal of shouting. It was the revolution which immediately preceded the armistice. The next day Alsatians came to the hospital singing and waving banners. They said that the Germans had been driven out. They brought wine and food. The Americans asked for water, which was evidently considered rather an extraordinary request. A few days later American nurses and doctors arrived with an abundance of food and surgical and medical necessities.



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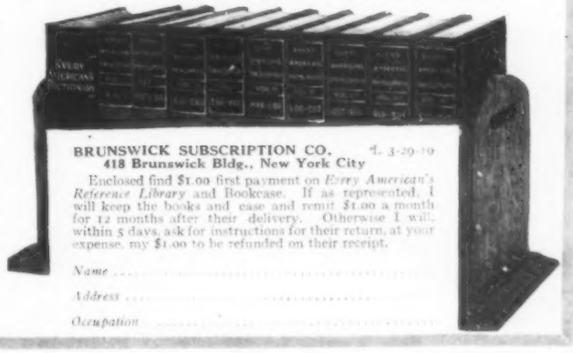

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Jasper's Hints *to* Money-Makers

A GREAT RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION

The Trans-Mississippi Readjustment Congress at Omaha in February was one of the most important business gatherings ever held in the West. Delegates were present from twenty-two States, and addresses were made by Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Harry A. Wheeler, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and many others. Great optimism and a spirit of "business forward" prevailed. Resolutions were adopted favoring, among other things, a league of nations, a Federal budget system, laws to protect investors, promotion of public works, development of water power, protection of pivotal industries; and opposing government ownership and operation of railroads. Above is a representative group of delegates at the congress. Left to right: O. G. Smith, Vice-President National Farmers' Congress; W. B. Tagg, President National Live Stock Commission Men's Association; Everett Buckingham, Manager Omaha Stock Yards; Harry A. Wheeler, President Chamber of Commerce of the United States; J. F. Smetanka, Manager Czecho-Slovak Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.; R. C. Howe, Manager Armour & Co. packing houses in Omaha; E. E. Calvin, President Union Pacific Railroad; C. C. George, President Trans-Mississippi Readjustment Congress, and R. J. Dunham, President Omaha Stock Yards.

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MY friend, Thomas C. Shotwell, thinks the cure for our corporate evils is publicity. He says that business conducted by partnerships or individuals has a right to secrecy, but that the books of corporations should be open to the public. He knows the danger as well as the advantage of such publicity.

Corporations that sell their shares are now put to the greatest annoyance and to large expense by trouble-makers who, by the purchase of a single share of stock, have a right to ask for reports, lists of shareholders and other data. If, by the purchase of a single share of stock, a man could step into the offices of a great company, like the United States Steel Corporation, and demand possession of the books for as long a time as he might take to go through them, we can readily imagine the result and the confusion that might follow.

It is true, and I agree with Mr. Shotwell, that there should be greater publicity of the affairs of the corporations, but this should be a matter of regulation, the same as everything else. It must be conceded that during the past few years, under the stimulus of public opinion, and to some extent of legislation, the stockholders of corporations are given greater advantages than ever before, of knowing the status of the companies in which they have a stockholding interest.

Never before were such elaborate reports made by these great industries as we have today. Take the report of the United States Steel Corporation, for instance—complete, voluminous and full in all its details—and it is put into the hands of every shareholder. So Mr. Amster of the Rock Island has insisted on publicity of that company's affairs. Quarterly reports are made by many corporations and any complaint from a shareholder is always answered in a satisfactory way.

Recently, the Union Bag & Paper Corporation set forth, over the signature of President Wallace, its condition and the reason why it was thought well to conserve its resources until time for declaring extra dividends had clearly arrived. This corporation is constantly giving to its shareholders regular statements of its condition and giving these publicity through the press, and it went a step further in its recent statement. This is most commendable.

I do not disagree with Mr. Shotwell in his conclusion, excepting that in such a matter, where so much is involved, the door should not be left so wide open that trouble-makers can make a nuisance of themselves and then, as they have frequently done, demand payment for their "nuisance value." It is a fact that this sort of dirty work has been going on to such an extent that the expression "nuisance value" has been created to cover the situation.

I have known instances in which, through the ownership of a few shares of stock and without any other reasons than those that a blackmailer usually has, the holders of these few shares have made themselves so troublesome to the corporation that, in order to get rid of them, a payment to cover their "nuisance value" has been made. This is so despicable that those engaged in it usually hide their operations under the pretext of seeking the welfare of shareholders or of reforming the conduct of a corporation.

Few people realize how much of this kind of blackmailing has been attempted. It accounts in a measure for the care with which the affairs of corporations are safeguarded, and the reason why their books are not open to complaining stockholders without real grievance. Corporations should make a fair and enlightening report to their stockholders at regular intervals. They will lose nothing by taking shareholders, as partners in their concern, into their confidence as far as conditions will justify, but beyond this they should not go, for the interests of the majority must first be considered.

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concern and attend the annual meeting of stockholders and vote for such directors as have deserved his confidence. Many of my readers have, for years, been in the habit of sending me their proxies for annual meetings which they were unable to attend, and as far as possible, I have endeavored to utilize these proxies and to report the result. One of the most interesting meetings of this character is that of the American Chicle Company, the so-called "chewing gum combination" of which Darwin R. James is president. A goodly number of shareholders is always present at these meetings in Jersey City. Questions are freely asked.

A few years ago Chicle common stock paid as high as 20 per cent. and sold at over $200. Then because of gross mismanagement the dividend ceased and the stock fell to about $30. The shareholders raised a rumpus. They got behind Mr. James and a new organization and within two years dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum had been resumed and the stock had sold at between $70 and $80.

More than this: President James at the annual meeting presented a complete financial report. He not only read it, but he also handed printed copies around to every shareholder. How few corporations do this. Why not all? The United States Steel Corporation does it. The Corn Products Refining Company does it. Note the success of these corporations and the satisfaction of their stockholders. A word to the wise.

Underlying the more optimistic tone of the stock market is the one significant fact—whose significance can not be overlooked—viz., that after six years of most painful and frightfully expensive experience with an unfit and incapable Congress, it has finally quit. If the new Congress, completely changed in political control as it is, does not grapple with the grave problems of reconstruction, the public will be profoundly disappointed. The more quickly an extra session is called, the sooner the program of a Republican Congress will be disclosed. Strong, conservative, constructive policies, I hope, will be outlined at once.

We should, first of all, enact a war revenue bill on non-sectional, broad and comprehensive business lines, so that the burden of the war shall not all be piled upon this generation. Next, we should return the railroads to private ownership under fair and equitable regulation by the Government. Our merchant marine should be maintained even if it costs as much as we are to pay the farmers to maintain the price of wheat at profitable figures. A protective tariff should be levied that will compel our foreign competitors to help pay the appalling burden of war taxes. Protect the home market, the American wage-earner, the American captains of industry. Put a premium on the investment of capital in railroads, mills, farms and factories, and years of prosperity will be assured.

We are at heart an optimistic people. We have a right to be. A kind Providence has been generous to us in its care and bounty. It is this spirit of hopefulness and confidence that stimulates interest in the greatest of all marts of trade, the stock exchange, just at this time. And as events transpire in this new year of peace, this interest is bound to increase.

L., Turtle Creek, Pa.: United Eastern, Cresson Gold and Hollinger Consolidated are all dividend-payers and among the best-regarded gold mining speculations.

A., Columbus, O.: Earnings of the Pennsylvania are below dividend requirements. It seems incredible that such a condition should continue. If it does even the best of the railroads will be imperiled.

M., Blackwell, Okla.: Perfect surety is incompatible with such heavy dividends as the Hercules Petroleum Co. promises to pay. Obviously any security that pays 12 per cent. on the investment has a decidedly speculative element.

R., Scranton, Pa.: Cities Service regular stock has been quoted lately at $347 bid, $350 asked. The stock offered you was the "Bankers' Shares," par $10, created by splitting up one regular share into 10 shares. "Bankers' Shares" have been quoted at about $36.50.

R., Artesian, S. D.: St. Paul is one of the best of the railroads, well-managed and in well-settled, growing and prosperous territory. I think well of it for a long-pull, but it will be wise to await the outcome of the perplexing uncertainty regarding Government control.

S., Woonsocket, R. I.: Among reasonably safe pfd. stocks are Amer. Woolen pfd., Crucible Steel pfd., Willys-Overland pfd., paying 7 per cent. and U. S. Rubber first pfd., an 8 per cent. stock. American Linseed pfd. is non-cumulative and the company is not paying dividends on common. The others named are preferable.

New York, March 22, 1919. Jasper.

Free Booklets for Investors

As an investment for savings, the Farm Mortgage Trust Co., 543 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans., offers 6 per cent. first mortgages on improved farms, in amounts of $300 and up. Write for particulars.

The "Bache Review" furnishes reliable information and suggestions to business men and investors. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

If in doubt as to what investments to make, write to J. Frank Howell, member Consolidated Stock Exchange, 52 Broadway, New York, for Booklet L "Suggestions," which will prove helpful in forming a judgment.

Selected 7 per cent. loans on improved property in the North Pacific Coast metropolis are offered by Joseph E. Thomas, Inc., Third Ave. and Spring St., Seattle, Washington. The company will supply any investor with its current loan list.

The Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 808 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash., offers and recommends 7 per cent. bonds based on business property in Seattle, one of the West's most prosperous cities. Denominations $100 and up. Write for illustrated details.

L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, specialize in Pennok Oil, Cosden & Co., Merritt Oil, Phillip Morris Cigarettes and other high-grade curb securities. The firm will mail on request its "Independent Oil Booklet," containing valuable and interesting information.

The Northwest Trust & Savings Bank, Seattle, Washington, offers an inviting investment in 6¼ per cent. income-tax-exempt bonds whose net yield is much larger than that of taxable bonds, especially in the case of persons of large income. The bank will send to any address its explanatory circular A-3229.

G. L. Miller & Co., S-1017 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga., offer 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds secured by an up-to-date apartment house in Atlanta. The bonds are free from Federal income tax up to 4 per cent. The company will send on request its booklet, "Miller Service," and descriptive "Circular 159."

John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York, have issued a new booklet which tells of opportunities now offered for investments in Baby Bonds and odd lots of stock. All who are saving money will find this publication a guide to prosperity. If interested, write to Muir & Co. for Booklet D-4, "Odd Lot Investment."

The booklet, "Questionnaire for Investors," published by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, has been in such demand that a fourth edition has been printed. It tells how to distinguish sound from unsound investments and should be in the hands of every investor. All who desire a copy of it should send to Straus & Co. for Circular C-903.

Hosts of investors are inquiring, "What is the market going to do now?" An interesting opinion on this subject is given in the latest issue of "Securities Suggestions," published semi-monthly by R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine St., New York. Every investor would do well to read this. The firm will send free copies to applicants for booklet "25D."

The 7 per cent. pfd. stock (par $5) of the Carbo-Hydrogen Co. is offered by Farson, Son & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York, at below par with a bonus of common. The Carbo-Hydrogen company is earning over 6 per cent. on common. Circular L. W.-6, containing full description, will be mailed by Farson, Son & Co. to any applicant.

The Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold St., Detroit, Mich., is distributing first mortgage real estate 6 per cent. serial bonds secured by new, income-producing property valued at twice or more the face of the bonds. The company is conservative and makes loans with care. Investors may obtain from it without charge an informing booklet, "Questions and Answers on Bond Investment."

An interesting booklet published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, should be helpful to all who seek to invest private or trust funds or to buy securities for financial or other institutions. The booklet describes government, municipal, railroad and public utility bonds and notes yielding 3½ to 7 per cent. All bond-buyers should have it, together with "An Organization for Investment Service," a booklet describing the facilities of the company's bond department. Both booklets will be sent to investors free.

Peace conditions are expected to improve materially the outlook for public utility companies. Public utility bonds of the best character are making liberal yields at present market prices. Selections of these securities should be made under expert advice. The National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York, an extensive dealer in bonds, short-term notes and acceptances, offers investors the benefit of exceptional facilities and the knowledge and good judgment of an experienced force. Investors are invited to consult the company, either in person or by mail, at its offices in New York or its branch offices in thirty-five leading cities.

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Readers' Guide *and* Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. A special interest attaches to the two groups shown on pp. 440–441 and to page 445, which is devoted to prominent Americans, all of whom have been or now are playing an important part in shaping affairs in this country and abroad. An interesting biographical study is possible, in which these men might be compared and contrasted with those of other days. An interesting biographical sketch of the President ha. just come from the pen of an Englishman, Mr. Archer, *The Peace President* (Holt). Some of the problems which are looming up for solution, aside from those having to do directly with the war, are indicated on pp. 440–441 and on p. 437. The nature and the importance of the military task assigned our army in Germany is emphasized by the pictures on pp. 446–447. This might be considered in connection with Dr. Strayer's comments on the new agreements as to curbing Germany and making her powerless in the future (p. 462). Pages 448–449 suggest a review of our wars and what they have meant to us.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 440–441. Which is the most interesting picture and why? To what special domestic problems (peculiar to this country) do the pictures call attention? Which is the most serious of these and why? What information do the pictures themselves convey as to the nature of the problem in each case? Which of these comes closest home to you? In what way? Point out the importance of each of the events to which they refer? What seem to be the most important developments across the water? In what other countries of Europe do women take an active part in politics? Is this reference to Germany a hopeful sign for the future? Why? To what extent should the women of other European countries participate in politics? To what extent do they take part in politics here? What is the situation in your own State? How many nations helped to draft the constitution for the League of Nations? Aside from President Wilson, who is the best known member of this commission? How well prepared is the United States to pass upon the various questions which come before the Peace Conference? Look up these men in a book like *Who's Who?* and note from what class they come and what special qualifications they possess for this work. Which country, aside from our own, has the best qualified representatives at the Peace Conference? Which has the best facilities for passing upon the problems to be solved? Have any other nations beside our own made arrangements for a study of these problems by commissions, or have they any special means of acquainting themselves with the facts involved?

The Fighting in Russia, pp. 442–443. From where do these soldiers seem to be drawn? What do you know of their reputation or history as fighters? How modern are the methods which they are using? What are some of the difficulties which they have to encounter? How do you explain the continuance of the fighting in Russia? What is its purpose and what, in your judgment, is likely to be the outcome? Just where in Russia would you find these soldiers operating? What special interest have we in their success or failure?

The Welcome of Other Days, pp. 448–449. How large a part of our population was directly concerned in each of these wars? In which one would the greatest number of our people be interested? How large a proportion of our people in comparison are interested in the welcome now being given to our returning soldiers and sailors? To what extent as individuals have we been drawn into these different struggles? Compare and contrast the life and experiences of the returning soldier in each of these wars. Which welcome would be likely to prove the most enthusiastic and why? Look up the details of the demobilization of the military forces after the Revolution and the Civil War.

The Man Who Made *a* President

Continued from page 445

met. On the first roll-calls, the Wilson strength consisted mainly of the big votes of Pennsylvania and Texas. Colonel House delivered Texas and Palmer delivered Pennsylvania.

Palmer had one conspicuous relationship with Wilson's second election as President. He named Wilson's campaign manager. The Democratic Committee presented their choice, a practiced politician. Palmer urged, "no political old-timer but a disentangled newcomer." His choice, Vance McCormick of Pennsylvania, marshalled the Wilson forces in their victory.

Palmer was serving on a Pennsylvania draft board when appointed Alien Property Custodian. He had refused two Government appointments and been considered for Counsellor of the State Department before this. The attack upon him by Senators was quickly followed by his selection as Attorney-General.

The Department of Justice can make or break American business. Business men often demand a man of business experience for Attorney-General. In Palmer their wish is consummated. As Alien Property Custodian, he headed the biggest trust company in the world. His work was a success from a business standpoint as shown by his report that a business involving estates of $700,000,000 was conducted for one-seventh of one per cent.

In this position he saw the vital relation between the Government and business prosperity. He saw the need for soundly considered, frank and direct dealing. This may be reflected in his handling of the pending anti-trust cases and the negotiations for settlements of business cases out of court. Palmer is no haggler and no piddler. Prompt settlements or cleanout demands can be expected, no confusion and no side-swiping. The ways of Congress are known by him. He served several terms and led the fight for repealing Panama Canal tolls. The Wilson forces wanted to make him Majority Leader in place of Kitchin. Now they wish they had.

Palmer has himself to thank for his success. He went through Swarthmore College, a good scholar and a good athlete. But when he finished academic work he had to earn the wherewithal for law studies. He picked up shorthand and got a job as court reporter. This financed his law education. He studied politics at the same time. He took the anti-machine side in Pennsylvania, and built a pretty smooth machine of his own. He is one of those rare birds—a reformer who is not a hypocrite.

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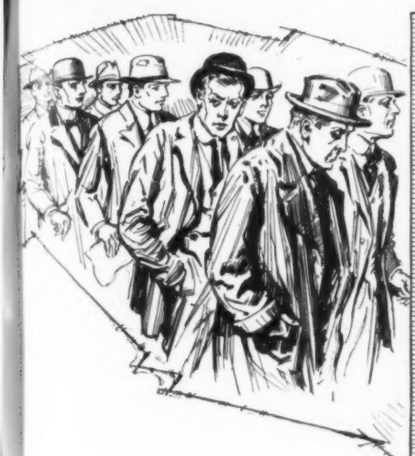

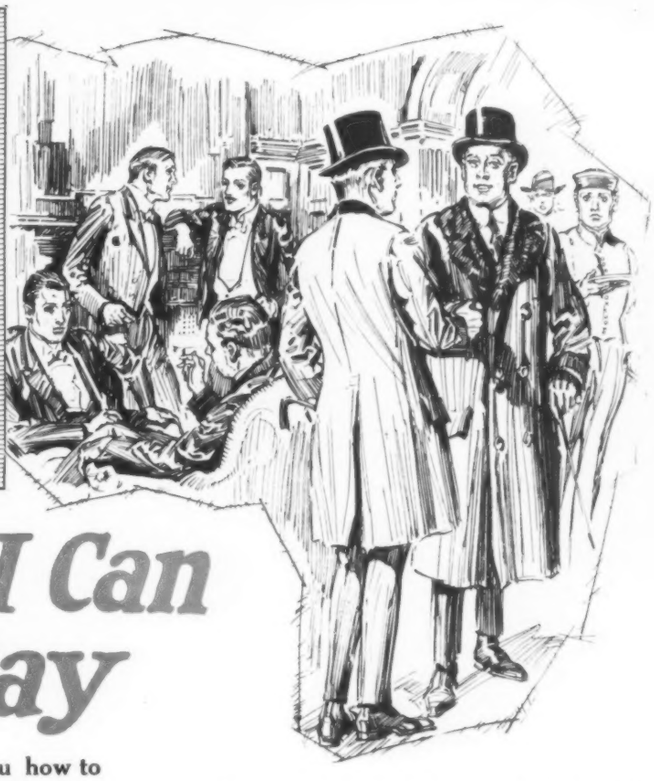

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LET'S have a little chat about getting ahead—you and I. My name is Pelton. Lots of people call me "The Man Who Makes Men Rich." I don't deny it. I've done it for thousands of people—lifted them up from poverty to riches.

I'm no genius—far from it. I'm just a plain, everyday, unassuming sort of man. I know what poverty is. I've looked black despair in the eye—had failure stalk me around and hoodoo everything I did. I've known the bitterest kind of want.

But today all is different. I have money and all of the things that money will buy. I am rich also in the things that money won't buy—health, happiness and friendship. Few people have more of the blessings of the world than I.

IT was a simple thing that jumped me up from poverty to riches. As I've said, I'm no genius. But I had the good fortune to know a genius. One day this man told me a "secret." It had to do with getting ahead and growing rich. He had used it himself with remarkable results. He said that every wealthy man knew this "secret"—that is why he was rich.

I used the "secret." It surely had a good test. At that time I was flat broke. Worse than that, for I was several thousand dollars in the hole. I had about given up hope when I put the "secret" to work.

At first I couldn't believe my sudden change in fortune. Money actually flowed in on me. I was thrilled with a new sense of power. Things I couldn't do before became as easy for me to do as opening a door. My business boomed and continued to go ahead at a rate that startled me. Prosperity became my partner. Since that day I've never known what it is to want for money, friendship, happiness, health or any of the good things of life.

That "secret" surely made me rich in every sense of the word.

MY sudden rise to riches naturally surprised others. One by one people came to me and asked me how I did it. I told them. And it worked for them as well as it did for me.

Some of the things this "secret" has done for people are astounding. I would hardly believe them if I hadn't seen them with my own eyes. Adding ten, twenty, thirty or forty dollars a week to a man's income is a mere nothing. That's merely playing at it. In one case I took a rank failure and in a few weeks had him earning as high as $2,000.00 a week. Listen to this:

A young man in the East had an article for which there was a nation-wide demand. For twelve years he "puttered around" with it—barely eking out a living. Today this young man is worth $200,000. He is building a $25,000 home—and paying cash for it. He has three automobiles. His children go to private schools. He goes hunting, fishing, traveling whenever the mood strikes him. His income is over a thousand dollars a week.

In a little town in New York lives a man who two years ago was pitied by all who knew him. From the time he was 14 he had worked and slaved—and at sixty he was looked upon as a failure. Without work, in debt to his charitable friends, with an invalid son to support, the outlook was pitchy black.

Then he learned the "secret." In two weeks he was in business for himself. In three months his plant was working night and day to fill orders. During 1916 the profits were $20,000. During 1917 the profits ran close to $40,000. And this genial 64-year-young man is enjoying pleasures and comforts he little dreamed would ever be his.

I COULD tell you thousands of similar instances. But there's no need to do this as I'm willing to tell you the "secret" itself. Then you can put it to work and see what it will do for you.

I don't claim I can make you rich over night. Maybe I can—maybe I can't. Sometimes I have failures—everyone has. But I do claim that I can help 90 out of every 100 people if they will let me.

The point of it all, my friend, is that you are using only about one-tenth of that wonderful brain of yours. That's why you haven't won greater success. Throw the unused nine-tenths of your brain into action and you'll be amazed at the almost instantaneous results.

The Will is the motive power of the brain. Without a highly trained, inflexible will, a man has about as much chance of attaining success in life as a railway engine has of crossing the continent without steam. The biggest ideas have no value without will power to "put them over." Yet the will, altho heretofore entirely neglected, can be trained into wonderful power like the brain or memory and by the very same method—intelligent exercise and use.

If you held your arm in a sling for two years, it would become powerless to lift a feather, from lack of use. The same is true of the Will—it becomes useless from lack of practice. Because we don't use our Wills—because we continually bow to circumstance—we become unable to assert ourselves. What our wills need is practice.

Develop your will-power and money will flow in on you. Rich opportunities will open up for you. Driving energy you never dreamed you had will manifest itself. You will thrill with a new power—a power that nothing can resist. You'll have an influence over people that you never thought possible. Success—in whatever form you want it—will come as easy as failure came before. And those are only a few of the things the "secret" will do for you. The "secret" is fully explained in the wonderful book "Power of Will."

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